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1990-1991
HANDBOOK

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NATIONAL FEDERATION
OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

The National Federation of State High School Associations is pleased to present itself and its programs to you. Our purpose in so doing is to stimulate or sustain your support of the interscholastic activities program which is reaching and helping to educate millions of young boys and girls. The National Federation membership and headquarters staff are firm in the belief that interscholastic activities programs are essential to the education of most youth and, therefore, are an integral part of school curricula. Interscholastic activities are laboratory courses in human relations as well as physical and emotional development. They are, in essence, "The other half of education."

Brice B. Durbin

Brice B. Durbin
Executive Director

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Warren S. Brown
Gina M. Chappell
Richard G. Fawcett
John Gillis
Bruce L. Howard
Franklin D. Kovaleski
Fred L. Mares
Fritz L. McGinness
Janet McGraw
Paul E. Palmer
Bradley A. Rumble
Richard D. Schindler
Donald E. Sparks
Richard Stickle
Kenneth W. Treadway
Susan S. True
Helen E. Upton

NATIONAL FEDERATION HANDBOOK

1990-91

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National Federation of State High School Associations

11724 Plaza Circle, Box 20626
Kansas City, Missouri 64195
Phone: 816-464-5400
FAX: 816-464-5571

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NATIONAL
FEDERATION

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NATIONAL FEDERATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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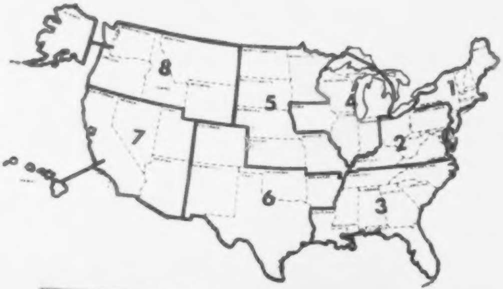
Section 8

Fred E. Rozelle
Vice President
1991
Florida
Section 3

Richard F. Neal
1992
Massachusetts
Section 1

Russell T. Werner
1993
Pennsylvania
Section 2



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1993
Wisconsin
Section 4

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1993
Kansas
Section 5

Bailey M. Marshall
1992
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Section 6

Edward S. Kiyuna
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At Large
(Sections 1 & 4)

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Arkansas
At Large
(Sections 2 & 6)

Joe A. Haynes
1991
Mississippi
At Large
(Sections 3 & 7)

Edward W. Reitz
1993
Missouri
At Large
(Sections 5 & 8)

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Brice B. Durbin
Executive Director

Fritz L. McGinness
Associate Director

Gina M. Chappell
Administrative Director

Warren S. Brown
Assistant Director

Richard G. Fawcett
Assistant Director

Franklin D. Kovaleski
Assistant Director

Bradley A. Rumble
Assistant Director

Richard D. Schindler
Assistant Director

Donald E. Sparks
Assistant Director

Susan S. True
Assistant Director

Helen E. Upton
Assistant Director

John Gillis
Assistant to Director

Janet McGraw
Controller

Bruce L. Howard
Publications
Communications
Director

Fred L. Mares
Assistant Publications
Communications
Director

Richard Stickle
TARGET Director

Paul E. Palmer
TARGET InfoWindow
Project Director

Kenneth W. Treadway
TARGET Director of
Development

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.—NAME

This organization shall be known as the National Federation of State High School Associations.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Federation shall be to serve, protect and enhance the interstate activity interests of the high schools belonging to the state associations*; to assist in those activities of the state associations which can best be operated on a nationwide scale; to sponsor meetings, publications and activities which will permit each state association to profit by the experience of all other member associations; to coordinate the work so duplication will be minimized; to formulate, copyright and publish rules of play or event conduct pertaining to interscholastic activities; to preserve interscholastic athletic records, and the tradition and heritage of interscholastic sports; to provide programs, services, materials and assistance to state associations, high schools and the individual professionals involved in the conduct and administration of interscholastic activities; to study in general all phases of interscholastic activities and serve as a national resource for information pertaining thereto; to identify needs and problems related to interscholastic activities and where practical provide solutions thereto; and to promote the educational values of interscholastic activities to the nation's public.

*All references to state associations shall include the District of Columbia.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. This Federation shall consist of those state high school associations which meet the prescribed membership requirements. A state association may secure membership by meeting the following conditions:

1. The governing board of the state association shall officially declare its willingness to comply with the Constitution and Bylaws of the Federation by making application to the Executive Committee of the Federation, which shall recommend action on the application to the National Council.
2. The application must be accompanied with the current service fee established by the National Council.
3. The application must receive a favorable vote of two-thirds of those who are present and voting at the National Council meeting when the application is acted upon.
4. A copy of the Constitution and Bylaws of the state association must be submitted with the application and the organization must be such as

to indicate proper regulation and control of the interscholastic activities of the state so that there will be no more than one membership granted to a state by the National Council.

Section 2. Affiliated membership with right of participation in meetings and activities but without voting privilege may be granted to high school associations in United States territories and in Canada or other neighboring countries. The terms of such affiliated memberships shall be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. Annual service fees for members and affiliate members shall be established by the National Council and shall be payable August 1st for the fiscal year. Fees must be paid no later than September 1st.

Note: Currently, the service fees established by the National Council are: 53¢ per 1,000 A.D.A. (boys and girls in all member schools). Minimum $38.00 - Maximum $225.00; plus 30¢ per member school, Minimum $53.00 - Maximum $225.00; plus National Press charge of $10.00 for each 50 or fraction member schools, Minimum $60.00 - Maximum $110.00. Affiliate members' service fee is $50 per year.

Section 4. Any violation of the National Federation Constitution or Bylaws shall render the offending member association liable to suspension, expulsion or other action deemed appropriate by the Executive Committee.

Section 5. Any member association expelled, suspended or otherwise penalized under provision of Article III, Section 4 may appeal said decision within 30 days from the date of publication of such decision by notifying the executive director of the National Federation of State High School Associations, who shall arrange for a hearing for such appeal before the Appeal Board of the National Federation and said Appeal Board shall promptly and within ten (10) days hear said appeal unless said ten (10) day period is extended for an additional period of time as specified and agreed upon by the parties to the hearing. The Appeal Board may sustain, revoke, modify or amend the decision of the Executive Committee.

Section 6. The Appeal Board shall consist of eight members, elected by the National Council from the membership of the governing boards and chief executive officers of the member associations. Elections shall be by the Council as a whole with one member selected from each of the eight National Federation election sections. The term of office shall be three (3) years and the terms shall be staggered so three (3) terms expire at each annual meeting except for each third annual meeting when two terms expire. No one person shall serve more than three (3) terms. Election procedures as outlined under Article IV, second paragraph of Section 3 and Section 4 shall be followed when electing members to the Appeal Board. No active members of the Executive Committee shall be eligible for election to membership on the Appeal Board. A quorum of five members of the Appeal Board shall be required for the purpose of hearing any appeal and a majority vote of the members present for such hearing shall be required for any action of the Appeal Board. Prior to each meeting of the Appeal Board, a chairperson shall be elected from the Appeal Board members to serve as chairperson of that meeting. No member of the Appeal Board shall, in his or her capacity as such member, participate in the hearing of any appeal or act upon any matter which involves or will affect an association with which such member is associated by reason of employment or the holding of the position of governing board member.

ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The administration of the Federation shall be vested in an Executive Committee of twelve members elected by the National Council from the membership of the governing boards or chief executive officers of the member state associations. Election shall be by the Council as a whole but for election purposes the member states shall be grouped in eight sections, each to consist, as nearly as is feasible, of contiguous states so there is a comparable number of member high schools in each of the sections. One member of the Executive Committee shall be chosen from each section, except as provided in Section 5 of this Article.

Section 2. Beginning with 1970 and until changed by the Executive Committee, **the sections shall be:**

NORTHEAST (1): Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont (2,094 member schools)
MIDEAST (2): Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia (2,393 member schools)
SOUTH (3): Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee (2,744 member schools)
CENTRAL (4): Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin (2,793 member schools)
MIDWEST (5): Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota (2,164 member schools)
SOUTHWEST (6): Arkansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas (2,430 member schools)
WEST (7): Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah (1,532 member schools)
NORTHWEST (8): Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming (1,187 member schools)

Section 3. Executive Committee members shall be elected at the annual summer meeting of the National Council. The term of office of each section representative shall be three years and staggered so three terms expire at each annual summer meeting except for each third annual summer meeting when two terms expire. The term of each at-large representative shall be three years, and staggered so that one term expires at each annual summer meeting except for each third annual summer meeting when two terms expire. No one person shall serve more than three (3) terms.

Section 4. In the election there shall be: (1) nominations from the floor; (2) a ballot upon those named and anyone who receives a majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected. If no one receives a majority, the two candidates having the largest number of votes shall be voted upon by ballot. If there should be a tie vote, a second ballot shall be taken, and, if there is still a tie, the winner shall be chosen by lot.

Section 5. There shall be four at-large representatives, one elected from each combination of two sections, as follows: Sections 1 and 4; Sections 2 and 6; Sections 3 and 7; Sections 5 and 8. An at-large representative shall be either a governing board member or chief executive officer, but the category from which the individual is selected must result in each category being represented either directly from the two combined sections or at-large.

Section 6. Eligibility to serve on the Federation Executive Committee, in the event a member ceases to be a voting member of the governing board or the chief executive officer of the state association from which elected, shall be determined by the following criteria: (a) if service as a chief executive officer or as an association governing board member ceases because of death, retirement, incapacity, resignation or because of a change of residence out of the Federation Section from which elected, a state association shall have the privilege of naming an eligible replacement to serve on the Federation Executive Committee until the next annual summer meeting of the National Council, when a new committee member shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term; or (b) if state association service ceases because of expiration of the state association term or for any reason other than those stated in (a), the member continues to be eligible to represent the National Federation section on the Executive Committee for the remainder of the three-year term.

Section 7. The Executive Committee shall (a) provide office facilities, an executive director and other necessary employees for the proper conduct of the business of the Federation; (b) establish and maintain a retirement plan for full-time Federation employees; (c) approve an annual budget; (d) establish committees and procedures for the formulation, publication and distribution of playing rules for those sports in which high school students participate and negotiate with other organizations to secure adequate representation for the National Federation on joint committees which prepare playing rules; and (e) exercise all powers and duties expressed or implied in this constitution and bylaws, including interpretation of same.

Section 8. The Executive Committee shall meet upon order of the president or upon request of a majority of the members of the Committee, the call to be issued by the executive director. A majority of the Committee members constitutes a quorum.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Federation shall be a president and vice-president, each of whom shall be elected for a one-year term by the Executive Committee from among the members of the Executive Committee. Officers are eligible for reelection within the limits of their three-year term. If either office becomes vacant because of death, resignation or other emergency, it shall be filled by election by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

Section 2. The executive director shall be elected by the Executive Committee for such terms as may be in the best interests of the Federation. The executive director shall serve as secretary-treasurer.

Section 3. The executive director shall, under supervision of the Executive Committee, have charge of the funds of the Federation. A complete financial statement shall be presented to the Federation membership at the time of the National Council meeting immediately following the annual Federation audit. All accounts shall be audited, at least annually, with the cost of the audit paid by the Federation.

The executive director shall furnish a bond in the amount fixed by the Executive Committee, such amount to be at least $10,000, the premium on which shall be paid by the Federation.

The president, if authorized to sign checks, shall be similarly bonded.

ARTICLE VI.—NATIONAL COUNCIL

Section 1. The National Council is the legislative body of the Federation. It shall consist of one representative from each member state association elected by its governing board. Ex officio members, with voice but without vote on matters before the National Council, shall be the presidents of the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association, National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association, National Federation Interscholastic Officials Association, National Federation Interscholastic Music Association and National Federation Interscholastic Speech and Debate Association.

Section 2. The semiannual meetings of the National Council shall be held at such places and times as may be determined by the Executive Committee, provided written notice of such meetings shall be sent by the executive director to the offices of each unit member at least 30 days preceding the meetings. All members of the governing boards and executive office staffs of the various state associations are authorized to be present at the meetings of the National Council and to participate in its discussions.

Section 3. Special meetings may occur through order of the president or through request of a majority of the members of the National Council, the call to be issued by the executive director. Any action which may be taken by the National Council at its semiannual meetings may be taken at a properly called special meeting.

Section 4. In the transaction of business of the National Council, each member state association shall have one vote. In case the appointed representative is absent, a member of the governing board or executive office staff who is present, is authorized to vote.

Section 5. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of representatives of a majority of the state associations belonging to the Federation.

Section 6. The parliamentary rules of the National Council shall be *Robert's Rules of Order,* Newly Revised.

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. This Constitution and Bylaws may be amended at any meeting of the National Council at which a quorum is present, by two- thirds vote of the states represented at such a meeting.

Section 2. Amendments may be submitted by a member state association through its executive officer on behalf of its governing board or by the National Federation Executive Committee. Such proposals shall be submitted in writing to the executive director not less than ninety days in advance of the meeting of the National Council at which they are to be considered and shall be submitted by the executive director to the executive officers of all member state associations not less than sixty days in advance of the said meeting. Amendments must be voted upon as submitted, except for changes in wording for clarification only which are approved by the representative of the submitting state and are agreed to by a majority of the states represented at the meeting at which the proposal is being considered.

Section 3. Amendments to the Constitution or Bylaws, adopted by the National Council, shall become effective on August 1 following the date of their adoption, or on another date stipulated by the submitting state provided such date is not less than thirty days after the amendment is adopted by the National Council.

Section 4. In the event of an emergency, the Executive Committee may, at its discretion, submit an amendment to the members of the National Council for approval by certified mail. A two-thirds favorable vote of a quorum, as described under Section 5 of Article 6, shall be required for passage of such amendment. If passed, the amendment is effective immediately but only until the next regular meeting of the Council at which time the amendment shall be resubmitted for the regularly prescribed action of the Council.

ATHLETIC BYLAWS

ARTICLE I.—SANCTIONING

Section 1. Each National Federation member high school association shall sanction through the National Federation competition by a member school in any of the following contests: (a) any interstate tournament or meet in which four or more schools participate; (b) any interstate competition which involves schools from three or more state high school associations; (c) any interstate competition involving two or more schools which is sponsored by an individual or an organization other than a member school.

In (a) and (b) above, no sanction is required from the National Federation if all competing schools are from states which border the host state. However, each state association shall sanction such events.

Section 2. Each National Federation member high school association shall approve and receive National Federation approval of competition by a member school in an activity under that association's jurisdiction against a school from a foreign country, except for two-school and three-school competition with a school or schools from Canada and Mexico which necessitates a round trip of less than 600 miles.

Section 3. The National Federation Executive Committee shall establish and publish policies, procedures, criteria and application forms for sanctioning domestic and international competition under Sections 1 and 2 of this Article. Sanction shall not be granted for any tournament, meet or other contest to qualify for and/or determine a national high school championship. Championships for blind and deaf athletes shall not require National Federation sanction.

ARTICLE II.—PROVISIONS GOVERNING CONTESTS

Section 1. In all interstate contests each National Federation member high school association shall require each participating school to follow the contest rules of the state association of which it is a member, or rules which have been approved by that state association for interstate competition.

Section 2. No National Federation member high school association shall permit a member school to compete in any contest in any other state if the contest involves conditions which would violate the regulations or established policies of that school's high school association.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION

The National Federation consists of the fifty individual state high school athletic and/or activities associations and the association of the District of Columbia. Also affiliated are ten interscholastic organizations from the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland-Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan as well as the Canadian School Sports Federation and the associations of the Republic of the Philippines, St. Croix and St. Thomas-St. John.

These associations have united to secure the benefits of cooperative action which eliminates unnecessary duplication of effort and increases efficiency through the pooling and coordinating of ideas of all who are engaged in the administration of high school athletic and activities programs.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH

The national organization had its beginning in a meeting at Chicago on May 14, 1920. L. W. Smith, secretary of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, issued invitations to neighboring states and state association representatives came from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss problems which had resulted from high school contests which were organized by colleges and universities or by other clubs or promoters. In many cases, little attention was paid to the eligibility rules of the high school associations or to other school group regulations and chaotic conditions had developed. At this first meeting it was decided that the welfare of the high schools required a more active part in the control of such athletic activities be exercised by the high school through the state associations~~, and th~~is control necessitated the formation of a national organization. A Constitution and Bylaws were adopted and the group decided on the name ''Midwest Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.'' Principal George Edward Marshall, Davenport, Iowa, was elected president and Principal L. W. Smith of Joliet, Illinois, was elected secretary-treasurer.

In 1921, four states, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, continued their interest and became charter members through formal ratification of the Constitution. Largely due to their efforts the national organization grew during the early years.

In 1922, the Chicago annual meeting was attended by representatives from 11 states, and the name of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations was adopted. A number of college and university representatives who attended the meeting expressed sympathy for and interest in the efforts to introduce a high degree of order in the regulation of interscholastic contests.

Since that time, the National Federation has had a healthy growth to its present nationwide membership. By 1940, a national office with a full-time executive staff became necessary and such office was established in September of that year.

The legislative body is the **National Council** made up of one representative from each member state association. Each representative must be a state association chief executive officer or governing board member. The executive body is the **Executive Committee** of twelve members from the eight territorial sections as outlined in the Constitution. Their election is by the National Council at its summer meeting.

STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

The purpose of the National Federation of State High School Associations is to coordinate the efforts of its member state associations toward the ultimate objectives of interscholastic activities. It shall provide a means for state high school associations to cooperate in order to enhance and protect their interscholastic programs. In order to accomplish this, the National Federation is guided by a philosophy consistent with the accepted purposes of secondary education. Member state associations' programs must be administered in accordance with the following basic beliefs:

> Interscholastic activities shall be an integral part of the total secondary school educational program which has as its purpose to provide educational experiences not otherwise provided in the curriculum, which will develop learning outcomes in the areas of knowledge, skills and emotional patterns and will contribute to the development of better citizens. Emphasis shall be upon teaching ''through'' activities in addition to teaching the ''skills'' of activities.
>
> Interschool activities shall be primarily for the benefit of the high school students who participate directly and vicariously in them. The interscholastic activity program shall exist mainly for the value which it has for students and not for the benefit of the sponsoring institutions. The

activities and contests involved shall be psychologically sound by being tailored to the physical, mental and emotional maturity levels of the youth participating in them.

Any district and/or state athletic meet competition to determine a so-called champion shall provide opportunities for schools to demonstrate and to evaluate the best taught in their programs with the best taught in other schools and in other areas of the state.

Participation in interscholastic activities is a privilege to be granted to those students who meet the minimum standards of eligibility adopted cooperatively by the schools through their state associations, and those additional standards established by each school for its own students.

The state high school associations and the National Federation shall be concerned with the development of those standards, policies and regulations essential to assist their member schools in the implementation of their philosophy of interscholastic activities.

Nonschool activites sponsored primarily for the benefit of the participants in accordance with a philosophy compatible with the school philosophy of interscholastics may have values for youth. When they do not interfere with the academic and interscholastic programs and do not result in exploitation of youth, they shall be considered as a worthwhile supplement to interschool activities.

The welfare of the schools demands a united front in sports direction policies and the high school associations provide opportunity for this unity. **They must be kept strong.**

NATIONAL FEDERATION PROGRAMS

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION is both a service and regulatory organization. It was founded on the premise it would provide service to individual state associations by controlling interstate athletic events. As its membership grew, the services of the National Federation also increased through expanding programs. The growth in size and influence of state high school associations and the National Federation insures some degree of team work on the part of approximately 20,000 schools and this cohesiveness has enabled them to formulate policies and plans for improving interscholastic athletic conditions and to make these plans function.

NATIONAL FEDERATION NEWS

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION NEWS is a comprehensive publication distributed ten times a year by the National Federation. It provides a monthly update on the National Federation and all of its activities. Included in each publication are all major athletic rule changes, questions and answers for various sports while in session, plus a section containing music and speech information. The NEWS is provided to members of the National Federation Interscholastic Officials Association, National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association, National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association, National Federation Interscholastic Music Association, National Federation Interscholastic Speech and Debate Association and National Federation Interscholastic Spirit Association as part of their membership dues. The NEWS reaches thousands of high school administrators, coaches and officials as well as the general public and news media across the nation.

NATIONAL RECORDS

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS are maintained by the National Federation and published in the **National High School Sports Record Book.**

THE IMPETUS for the records program was in 1925 when the National Council voted that the National Federation adopt and put in operation a plan for verifying, recording and preserving the records of athletic achievement of high school pupils. From almost that date forward, records have been maintained in track and field. In 1973, the headquarters office began verifying and publishing swimming records. Finally, in 1978, an all-sports recognition application was developed and performances in a dozen other sports were preserved in the **National High School Sports Record Book.** A National Records Committee was appointed in 1978 to help establish policies and procedures for the records program. A further refinement of the program occurred during the fall of 1979-80 as official high school scorebooks were released for eight sports.

AS THE ORGANIZATION responsible for protecting and promoting high school athletic programs in the United States, the National Federation acknowledges an obligation to certify and publicize national interscholastic records. The records program brings proper recognition to boys and girls who have achieved unprecedented performances in interscholastic athletic competition; and such recognition helps stimulate interest in high school athletic programs and motivates other boys and girls to improve their skills. Moreover, National Federation guidance of the national interscholastic record program assures only deserving teams and individuals claim national records.

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS

NATIONAL CONFERENCES for high school directors of athletics have been an important part of the National Federation's in-service program for athletic administrators and the school districts they represent since 1970.

THESE ANNUAL CONFERENCES are specifically designed to:

1. Provide a forum for high school athletic directors to exchange ideas and share experiences that would assist in the development of interscholastic athletic programs at the local level;
2. Present speakers of national stature to discuss topics of concern to interscholastic athletics and/or the professional improvement of the athletic administrator;
3. Recognize the important role athletic directors play as an integral part of the school administrative staff; and to
4. Demonstrate to athletic directors their greatest opportunity to make a significant impact on future athletic programs is by working in and through the organizations responsible for administering interscholastic athletics at all levels.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE consisting of eight high school athletic directors, representing each of the National Federation election sections, meets annually for the purpose of planning the yearly conference and discussing concerns of athletic directors on the local, state and regional levels. All serve staggered four-year terms which provides for rotation as well as continuity on the committee. The expense of the meetings is borne by the National Federation.

A PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL for high school directors of athletics was published for the first time in December 1974. Since then, **Interscholastic Athletic Administration** has been published four times yearly and provides those individuals who have responsibilities for administering high school athletics with a continuing forum for the exchange of ideas designed to assist them in meeting their increasing responsibilities. **IAA** blends the ideas of local school athletic directors with the resources of a national organization. While many articles are contributed by high school athletic administrators, each issue includes articles by other school leaders, as well as regular features.

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION called the **National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association** was organized in 1977 with the technical and financial assistance of the National Federation. Persistent requests for a national organization under the auspices of the National Federation indicated to the National Federation Executive Committee that helping to create a national organization was itself a service which high school athletic administrators were seeking.

THE NIAAA provides for both the membership of individual athletic administrators and of state athletic directors associations. The NIAAA has designated the National Federation's annual National Athletic Directors

Conference as the time and place for the Annual Meeting of the NIAAA membership. In addition, the NIAAA has designated **Interscholastic Athletic Administration** magazine as its official publication.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE NIAAA are to promote the professional growth and image of interscholastic athletic administrators; to promote the development and prestige of state athletic director organizations which will contribute, in cooperation with their state high school associations, to the interscholastic program of each state; to provide an efficient system for the exchange of ideas between the National Federation and state athletic director organizations and individual athletic administrators; and to preserve the educational nature of interscholastic athletics and the place of these programs in the curricula of schools.

THE NIAAA's AFFILIATION WITH THE NATIONAL FEDERATION gives athletic directors a voice in national affairs because it is the National Federation's membership which determines the policies and procedures for interscholastic athletics. Through the National Federation, the NIAAA enjoys an immediate, day-to-day working relationship with other groups which influence interscholastic athletics, such as the National Collegiate Athletic Association, National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, and the National Junior College Athletic Association.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ATHLETIC DIRECTOR as a member of the school's administrative team is recognized by state high school associations, as well as the National Federation. Because of the important responsibilities delegated to the director of athletics, it behooves state associations and the National Federation to support programs which will improve the competency of the athletic director. This is the sole motivation for the National Federation's ever-growing program for interscholastic athletic administrators.

COACHES AND OFFICIALS

In July 1980, the National Council received two resolutions submitted by the Arkansas Activities Association pertaining to national associations for coaches and officials. Although a subject of informal discussion among National Federation members for several years, the Arkansas association suggested that the National Council give serious consideration to establishment of National Federation coaches and officials organizations in order to compliment and, in many instances, expand existing services for both groups already provided by state associations.

During its January 1981 Mid-Winter Meeting in New Orleans, the National Council voted overwhelmingly to authorize the National Federation to establish separate national associations for coaches and officials, and to provide services and benefits for both organizations beginning with the 1981-82 school year. The organizations are named the National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association (NFICA) and the National Federation Interscholastic Officials Association (NFIOA). Each organization is governed by a board of directors and national officers who are active in high school coaching and officiating. There are special committees of active coaches and officials functioning in such areas as membership/membership services, professional development, publications, and awards and recognition. The National Federation NEWS serves as the official publication for both organizations.

The slogan, ''Partners in Professional Progress,'' was immediately adopted by the National Federation to describe the relationship between the NFICA, NFIOA, member state associations and the National Federation. This partnership envisions as a fundamental objective the provision by the National Federation, in cooperation with and through its member state associations, for the professional growth of and benefits for high school coaches and officials.

The stated purposes of the two organizations are to promote the professional growth and image of its members, promote the development and prestige of coaches and officials which will contribute, in cooperation with the state high school associations, to the interscholastic athletic program of each state; provide an efficient system for the exchange of ideas between the National Federation, its member state associations and those individuals, and improve and preserve the educational nature of interscholastic athletics for the participants and for the place of these programs in the curricula of schools.

NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

The National Resource Center for High School Activities has been established by the National Federation with the aim of collecting, researching, developing and making available information on a variety of subjects pertaining to activities programs. Basic to the National Federation adequately representing state associations and their member schools as the ''national voice of high school activities'' is a need for reliable information, both collected and developed. Considering the multi-faceted services provided by the National Federation, the information to either be researched or developed and subsequently maintained is a huge undertaking. It is the ultimate objective for the Resource Center to be ''the source'' concerning all vital topics pertaining to the administration, conduct and supervision of activities programs as well as information pertaining to their values and needs.

CHEMICAL HEALTH PROGRAM

In January 1984, the National Council unanimously adopted a resolution regarding mind-altering chemicals which resolved "that the National Federation encourage chemical awareness activities for students in activities programs in the fifty (50) individual state associations, the District of Columbia and Canadian Provinces." As a result, the National Federation established TARGET, a non-profit corporation with a long-term commitment to assist America's youth in coping with alcohol and other drugs.

TARGET is a service, not a program, because it is believed that specific needs of a community can best be determined by local leaders. TARGET's services are multi-faceted recognizing that one approach will not reach all students.

State associations realize the importance of reaching students in leadership roles who are involved in activities. These student leaders can serve as a conduit to reach all other students within the school.

Schools, organizations and individuals utilize TARGET's services, and TARGET is able to network with state associations, schools, school boards, superintendents, principals, athletic directors, teachers, coaches and parents, and eventually reach the target — America's young people.

Available services include:

1. National Resource Center — The Resource Center, which includes a toll-free number (1-800-366-6667), was started in September 1987 in response to the need for information about alcohol and other drugs.
2. Leadership Training — TARGET conducts leadership training within states as well as at the National Federation in Kansas City throughout the year.
3. TIP — The TARGET Interactive Project uses the latest technology to educate students about the consequences of alcohol and other drug use.
4. Publications, Films and Videos — TARGET offers for purchase a variety of print and audio/visual materials on the topic of alcohol and other drugs designed for students, parents and school personnel.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS HALL OF FAME

The National High School Sports Hall of Fame is the culmination of overwhelming national desire and need to recognize, preserve and promote the heritage of interscholastic sports in the United States. It is through the establishment of this permanent, growing national shrine that the colorful history of high school athletics is being preserved, its present accomplishments commemorated and future prosperity insured.

While the primary purpose of the Hall of Fame is focused on creating national interest in interscholastic athletics and its values, its overall goals are comprehensive in scope and are designed to serve all associated with high school sports. These goals include:

1. Preservation and perpetuation of the traditions of high school athletics through research and historical investigation.
2. Developing an awareness of the overall significance of high school sports in order to create an appreciation thereby promoting and preserving high school sports.
3. Recognition of deserving individuals from every segment of high school athletics.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES WEEK

In 1979, the National Council voted to establish **National High School Activities Week** for the purpose of reaching the American public to raise its awareness to the values and needs of high school activity programs. The first ''Activities Week'' was celebrated in 1980, and the third week in October was designated for this annual event. In 1983, the United States Senate and House of Representatives adopted a joint resolution subsequently signed into public law by President Ronald Reagan proclaiming the third week in October as ''National High School Activities Week.''

Through this program the National Federation provides to state associations, and in turn, individual high schools, a variety of promotional vehicles and opportunities to be utilized at the state and local levels to promote activity programs. It is a combined effort on the part of national, state and local school administrative organizations to identify problems, fill needs and promote programs.

Among the projects undertaken by the National Federation are national exposure in the print and electronic media; articles and promotional messages to the public through other national organizations involved directly and indirectly with athletics and/or with schools; federal and state government recognition; suggested promotional packets to state associations and individual schools to be utilized during the week; public service announcements through numerous outlets, and commercial sponsorship of ''Activities Week'' by a variety of commercial entities. Beginning with the 1981 ''Activities Week,'' a notable boost to the national awareness effort was President Gerald Ford's willingness to serve as the first Honorary Chairman. Subsequent Honorary Chairs have included Jack Nicklaus, and Merlin Olsen and his mother, Mrs. Merle Olsen.

RULES WRITING ACTIVITY

RULES COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS for all sports, except football, are made by the National Federation Executive Committee upon recommendation of state executive officers. A system of rotation has been established through which each National Federation election section will have representation on each rules committee. This procedure enables states to have representatives take a turn on committees and at the same time, enables the National Federation to benefit from all talent available. The rotating principle provides wider participation with the possibility of providing more people the benefits of rules-making experience. Each committee has a nonrotating chairman which insures continuity at a particular area of responsibility. All terms of appointees are varied in order to establish the rotation principle. Terms on the committee are stabilized for four years, thus making it possible for the committee personnel to rotate, with one person from each of two sections being named each year. Each rules committee maintains liaison with other major rules writing bodies, in order to have the rules at the interscholastic level in tune with a particular athletic activity. Each rules committee is completely and totally independent of a similar rules committee of another organization.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS are not required to use National Federation playing rules. However, most states use National Federation playing rules for most sports, which is evidence that National Federation rules are best suited for the high school level. If a state is to have representation on a committee it must follow the playing rules for that sport. If the rules give an option, a state may mandate either and retain membership on the committee. Typically, Federation rules place a greater emphasis on player safety and on ease of administration by officials than do the rules of other organizations. Also, the Federation provides a wide range of companion services (rule interpretation meetings, films, examinations, etc.) which encourage use of Federation rules.

THE RULES WRITING PROGRAM was inaugurated by the National Federation in order for high schools to have a direct voice in developing playing rules governing interscholastic competition. It is fundamental that organizations sponsoring broad programs of competition have the obligation of constructing playing rules which will insure the particular activity is conducted in accordance with the purposes of their programs. For high schools, this requires the activity be in agreement with secondary education philosophy. The catalyst which started the National Federation publications program was the belief high school representatives should have a voice in constructing playing rules for high school competition. The National Federation was denied representation on the National Football Rules Committee. As a result, the Executive Committee appointed a Football Rules Writing Committee and the first Official Interscholastic Football Rules Book appeared in 1930. The Football Committee is unique among National Federation rules committees in that it was inaugurated on a one-vote-per-state basis and continues to operate on that principle.

THE FIRST EDITION OF INTERSCHOLASTIC BASKETBALL RULES was published by the National Federation for the 1936-37 school year. This edition was authorized by the Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada, of which the National Federation was a constituent member. The decision to publish the Basketball Rules by the Federation grew out of dissatisfaction on the part of the AAU and the YMCA with reference to representation on the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada. This led to a reorganization of the committee and authorized each constituent group to publish and distribute its own basketball rules as adopted by the joint committee. The National Federation Rules Books were developed in a form which was more attractive to the high schools and distributed at a considerable saving. The interscholastic representatives on the Basketball Committee have consistently been important contributors to the constant improvement of basketball rules. In 1978, the National Federation appointed its own, totally autonomous Basketball Rules Committee to formulate rules especially for boys and girls interscholastic competition. The separation from the National Basketball Committee was consistent with the National Federation's philosophy that high school rules be developed by people who are directly responsible to secondary schools.

TRACK AND FIELD RULES were first published by the National Federation in 1942. Prior to that time, the National Federation had cooperated with the National Collegiate Athletic Association in constructing rules for competition. Rules in the new edition were those which were made jointly by the committee and applied equally to intercollegiate or interscholastic competition. It was intended there be no change in meaning, even though there may have been a slight variation in wording. The Track and Field Rules Book was published in a convenient form and contained related supplementary material which was intended to increase interest in track at the high school level.

THE BASEBALL RULES BOOK was first published by the National Federation for the 1945 Baseball season. This publication was authorized in order to increase the amount of baseball being played at the high school level. In order to give baseball an important place in high school athletic and fitness programs, a joint committee consisting of official representatives of the National Federation and of the American, National and Minor Baseball

Leagues inaugurated a program to aid schools in their baseball plans. Talent teams assisted in clinics for coaches. Films were made available to high school offices and cooperative plans were developed to eliminate any activity which might endanger the eligibility of a high school player. Part of the comprehensive program was the development of the National Federation edition of Baseball Rules. Playing regulations were the same as for any other baseball group but the rules were published in a form suitable for a high school program and similar to school Codes of Rules for other sports. The National Federation Baseball Rules Books constituted the first satisfactory codification of baseball rules in a form suitable for good training programs in the schools.

THE VARIOUS NATIONAL FEDERATION RULE RELATED PUBLICATIONS began with a run of approximately 2,000 copies in 1930 and have now reached a circulation of more than 6 million copies. The publication program has continuously expanded to meet the needs of state associations and individual schools. For instance, in 1970, the National Federation published Rules Books for Girls Basketball, Boys Gymnastics, Girls Gymnastics and Soccer. In 1973, Rules Books for Swimming and Diving, Girls Track and Field, Volleyball and Wrestling were instituted. In response to requests from its membership, the National Federation began publishing Softball Rules for boys and girls in 1976, Field Hockey Rules in 1977, Ice Hockey Rules in 1978 and Spirit Rules in 1990.

SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS and teaching aids are published for most sports. **Case Books**, explaining the rules through practical application, contain play situations which have actually occurred or which have been developed to illustrate fine points of the rules. Rulings given for these plays have been approved by individual rules committees. Case books are available in football, basketball, baseball and track. **Officials' Manuals** have been developed in baseball, basketball, football and track and field. These are directed specifically to individuals who wish to enter the field of officiating and to those who wish to improve their competence. They consist of detailed procedures in preparing for officiating and step-by-step procedures to be followed by each individual official for administering these contests. A combination **Case Book and Manual** has been established for softball, volleyball and wrestling. **Handbooks** have been developed in basketball and football for use by players, coaches, officials and others interested in the game. These books present the game and rules code from a different standpoint than other publications. Of particular interest to players are sections devoted to duties and responsibilities of the team captains. **Rules Simplified and Illustrated** for basketball and football are published annually. These books make use of cartoons and diagrams to clearly explain situations which might otherwise be difficult to comprehend with only the use of printed words. **Meeting Folders** prepared in basketball, football, volleyball and wrestling contain explanations of rules changes and are designed for use during interpretation meetings. **Early Season Questions** which contain official interpretations are distributed in all sports. **Rules Examinations** are prepared for all sports in which the National Federation publishes rules and serve to assist officials in rules study.

SCOREBOOKS have been developed for the following sports: baseball/softball, basketball, cross country, field hockey, gymnastics, soccer, swimming and diving, track and field, volleyball and wrestling. Each is specifically designed for high school or any competition conducted under National Federation playing rules. In addition, the National Federation prepares **Diving Scoresheets, Volleyball Roster** and **Lineup Sheets, Competitors Numbers, Baseball** and **Softball Lineup Sheets**, and **Wrestling Tournament Match Cards**.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION has long been aware of the teaching value of audio-visual aids in rules training programs for game officials, coaches and players. It also recognizes spectators have a better appreciation for a sport when they have an understanding of the rules which may be increased through the use of audio-visual aids. The audio-visual program of the National Federation has been developed as a result of these factors and the requests by the National Federation membership for increased services in the field of audio-visual materials.

TEACHING FILMS in basketball and football were started in 1946 by the National Federation in cooperation with A. A. Schabinger. A private corporation was formed under the name of Official Sports Film Service and when Mr. Schabinger retired in 1956, Mr. William W. Runyon was named Director. Upon his retirement in 1968, the National Federation purchased Official Sports Film Service and incorporated it under the name of Official Sports Films, Inc. It was a wholly owned subsidiary of the National Federation. In January 1974, the separate corporation was dissolved and the organization made a functioning department of the National Federation.

RULES FILMS have long been recognized as the most desirable approach to provide a better understanding of the rules for all sports. With motion pictures, players, coaches, officials and spectators can gain a more thorough knowledge of the rules and a better appreciation of playing skills and game administration. Films produced by the National Federation are especially recommended for high school and college athletes, coaches and officials. They also have great appeal to sports fans regardless of age. The films have been produced in baseball, basketball, football, soccer, swimming and diving, track and field, volleyball, and wrestling.

IN 1979, VIDEO CASSETTES of five movie titles inaugurated this phase of the National Federation's audio-visual services. All new film titles are now automatically put on video cassettes. The low cost of the cassettes and the availability of cassette projectors provide a greatly expanded audience for National Federation film projects. Titles available in video only include baseball, basketball, football, girls gymnastics, softball, track and field, volleyball, music, speech and debate.

OVERHEAD PROJECTION of prepared materials for use in supplementing verbal presentations during rules clinics has been proven to substantially increase retention by those in attendance. A series of transparencies for use on overhead projectors is produced by the National Federation in baseball, basketball, football, girls gymnastics, soccer, volleyball and wrestling. These valuable teaching aids are to supplement material contained in rules books, case books and officials manuals. They come complete with a suggested script which may be used at the option of the presenter.

ATHLETIC EXPERIMENTATION

ADAPTING SPORTS TO THE HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM is necessary if the best interests of the high school student are to be served. Secondary school youth have needs different from athletes at other levels and therefore, sports activities must be tailored to satisfy these needs if they are to best serve their purposes. This has been done through scientific study of the relationship of these sports to the high school program and the establishment of machinery whereby the nature of the game is influenced by those in direct charge of high school athletics and by a system of experimentation and observation.

A NATIONWIDE PROGRAM of athletic experimentation and testing has been developed by state associations, which pool their efforts through the National Federation. Each sport is carefully observed and experimental proposals for improvement are tried in laboratory situations. All of these efforts are coordinated through the national office and national rules committees. Included in these experimental programs is a thorough review to determine the sentiment of high school coaches, officials and athletic administrators and to gather suggestions for possible improvement.

AUTHORIZED EXPERIMENTATION OF RULES VARIATIONS is important to the maintenance of a meaningful code of rules. Whenever experimentation of this nature is authorized, the state high school associations agree to present written reports to the appropriate rules committee at its next annual meeting. Results of each experiment are carefully reviewed by the appropriate individuals or subcommittee for recommendation to the rules committee. This procedure has frequently resulted in revisions in the interscholastic rules which have provided improved administration of contests and increased safety of participants.

STUDENT PROTECTION TRUST

AN ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM of providing student accident insurance was inaugurated in 1980 by the National Federation for the nation's schools. The National Federation Student Protection Trust includes schooltime and 24-hour coverage for activities and athletics including football at rates which are often more affordable than presently available through commercial sources. In 1982, an additional program providing coverage for lifetime catastrophic injuries was initiated.

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Trust is Doug Ruedlinger, Inc. The Trust is available in most states when welcomed by the state high school association and can provide adequate coverage at economical rates.

ATHLETIC SAFETY AND PROTECTION

RESEARCH is conducted by the National Federation in cooperation with other organizations. Such activity was started early in the 1920s and continued during the 1930s and 1940s when the Federation's Athletic Equipment Committee worked to standardize the quality and pricing of athletic goods for the high school market. In 1970, in response to concern over the safety of protective equipment in various sports, the National Federation in cooperation with the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association, the American College Health Association, the National Athletic Trainers Association, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Junior College Athletic Association formed the **National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment.** This committee has authorized in-depth experimentation with protective equipment.

NOCSAE has stated its objectives as follows:

(1) To promote, conduct and foster research, study and analyze and the collection of data and statistics relating to athletic equipment with a view to encouraging the establishment of standards in the manufacture and use thereof for the benefit of amateur athletics.

(2) To disseminate information and promote, conduct and foster other activities designed to increase knowledge and understanding of the safety, comfort, utility and legal aspects of athletic equipment.

(3) To provide a forum in which individuals and organizations may consult and cooperate in considering problems relating to athletic equipment.

(4) To do all of the foregoing exclusively for charitable, educational and scientific purposes.

NOCSAE was formed in answer to the need for high standards for any athletic equipment designed for safety. This is a standing committee which intends to investigate protective equipment of all school sports so they may be as safe as possible for the participants. The organization is funding research which consists of dynamic testing and recording the actual results of impacts under simulated playing conditions.

The first piece of equipment under investigation by NOCSAE was the football helmet. Testing over a two-year period resulted in the establishment of a standard for evaluating the protective qualities of football helmets, a standard adopted by both the National Federation and the National Collegiate football rules committees as mandatory for use in contests conducted under their playing rules.

NOCSAE testing resulted in the development and establishment of a standard for baseball/softball batting helmets. The National Federation Baseball and Softball Rules Committees mandated the wearing of batting helmets meeting the NOCSAE standard.

NOCSAE testing and research continues in neck injury studies and the interaction of helmets and face masks. Testing also is going on with a helmet-shoulder pad combination. NOCSAE is seeking to expand its research efforts into the testing of other equipment in various sports.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP supports NOCSAE to the extent that it advocates NOCSAE become the central agency in the United States for testing protective athletic equipment and, when necessary, setting standards of performance for such equipment. The following resolution was adopted by the National Federation's legislative body on July 9, 1977:

"WHEREAS the National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment conducted fair and complete testing of football helmets, established a performance standard for football helmets, succeeded in having the two major rule making bodies for amateur football adopt the standard, and caused manufacturers of football helmets to meet the standard; and

"WHEREAS this experience has proven that the National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment has the constituency and facilities to improve other protective equipment used in amateur athletics in the United States;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the National Council of the National Federation of State High School Associations, which conducts the nation's largest athletic program, urges that the National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment become the central agency in the United States for the study of protective athletic equipment and that NOCSAE use its authority for vigorous, expanded testing and, where necessary, standard-setting for athletic equipment;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Council urges rules committees of all organizations to adopt applicable NOCSAE standards at the earliest possible opportunity."

ENDORSEMENTS/LICENSING

ATHLETIC PRODUCTS are reviewed by the Federation and some are approved by the Federation for use in interscholastic activities. Those which are approved by the Federation are licensed to use the Federation's name, logo and acronym in advertising, packaging and marketing.

THE ENDORSEMENT PROGRAM is a service to the interscholastic community because it provides a system for identifying products which meet National Federation playing rule specifications as well as high standards of safety, durability, quality, economy and innovation. Thus, the program is also a service to manufacturers by serving as a vehicle for informing the interscholastic community about their products.

LICENSE to use the Federation's insignia is limited to manufacturers of approved products and to organizations which are performing specific services for the Federation.

SPEECH AND MUSIC ACTIVITIES

THIRTY-SIX MEMBER STATE ASSOCIATIONS of the National Federation supervise nonathletic activities in addition to athletics. While a few state associations were founded for the purpose of supervising the nonathletic activities, the majority began as athletic associations and expanded their services at the request of their member schools. As the program of nonathletic activities grew, problems developed which needed guidance and control. When this occurred, high school principals immediately turned to their state high school association which had been so successful in developing educationally oriented and controlled athletic programs, as the organization which might supervise the nonathletic activities program at the state level. With state associations assuming these new responsibilities, the National Federation was called upon in the 1950s to provide additional services in this area. Initially these services included the adoption of recommended eligibility standards and criteria for evaluating nonathletic activities. Following closely were requests for the National Federation to expand its interstate sanctioning program to include nonathletic events.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL voted in 1970 to remove the word "athletic" from the name of the national organization, thus acknowledging the expanding responsibilities of the National Federation in nonathletic activities. In April 1978, the first meeting of the National Federation Speech Committee was held in Elgin, Illinois. In July 1978, the National Federation headquarters staff was expanded to include the employment of a person who would have administration of nonathletic programs as his principal area of responsibility, and a Music Committee was also appointed.

The NATIONAL FEDERATION MUSIC ADJUDICATORS ASSOCIATION was created in 1984 for individuals who direct and adjudicate high school music contests and festivals. In 1986 the organization's name was changed to the National Federation Interscholastic Music Association to more clearly indicate the breadth of music services and involvement. Services to members include a journal each year, listing in a comprehensive national directory of music adjudicators and liability insurance coverage.

The NATIONAL FEDERATION INTERSCHOLASTIC SPEECH AND DEBATE ASSOCIATION was formed in 1986 for directors of high school speech, drama and debate programs. Services to members include a yearly publication, coordination of high school and college training programs and insurance coverage while conducting related activities.

In 1986 the National Federation became the publisher of the Forensic Quarterly. This sixty year old publication for high school debaters and coaches continues to be available as a result of National Federation support.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION continues to provide services for music, speech and debate programs. Available now are such services as regional clinics, adjudication forms, instructional videotapes and audiotapes, transparencies, pamphlets and books. The National Federation continues to work closely with other national organizations which regulate or coordinate nonathletic activities.

SPIRIT ACTIVITIES

In 1988, a Spirit Committee was formed to identify services the National Federation should provide for spirit squad programs in the nation's high schools. The first such service provided was publication of the CHEERLEADING GUIDE, a pamphlet containing recommended guidelines for cheerleaders, cheerleader coaches and safety.

In 1989, the National Federation Interscholatic Spirit Association was formed to identify the common needs of coaches/advisors of cheerleader, pom pon and drill team groups. NFISA will promote safety consciousness of spirit groups, standardize guidelines for spirit groups, share information and ideas to enhance spirit programs and recognize, support and promote spirit groups.

In 1989, a videotape was produced to assist in the interpretation of the

National Federation's safety guidelines for spirit groups. In addition, workshops for cheerleader coaches were provided at the NFIOA/NFICA Conference.

In 1990, the safety guidelines became rules, and the publication's name changed to Spirit Rules Book.

Other services being considered are: educational recommendations for certification or registration of cheerleader coaches/advisors; developing additional videotapes for cheerleading; establishing a clearing house of information originating from other individuals and organizations included with spirit squad programs and services.

SANCTIONING

INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES exist because they provide educational opportunities for youth. When this objective is not accomplished, there is no educational reason for conducting an activities program. If these goals are not realized, the activities program could just as well be conducted by any other organization.

THOSE CONDUCTING THE INTERSCHOLASTIC PROGRAM have a responsibility to be certain it is administered so the educational goals are reached. To this end, the organization sponsoring competition has an obligation to sanction all contests in which the students participate. This sanctioning may be done at the local level by designing activities which serve the needs of the students. It may also be done at the conference, district or state levels by establishing events which provide educational opportunities not available in the local situation. These must be so conceived that they serve the participants.

SANCTIONING guarantees programs, which are approved, adhere to sound and detailed criteria which meet the specific requirements of a school or a group of schools based upon experience and tradition. This means there will be regulation of the conditions under which the students and teams may compete. Sanctioning is a means of encouraging well-managed competition. It assures the program will provide a broad base of wholesome and constructive competition. The sanctioning program is a positive service to students and schools, not a negative limitation as some nonschool promoters believe.

THE SANCTIONING PROGRAM of the National Federation has the primary purpose of protecting the welfare of high school students. Interscholastic competition must be administered by secondary school authorities who understand the needs of youth. In order to accomplish this, events must be conducted within sound educational philosophy and in accordance with policies adopted by local boards of education. The welfare of the athlete is protected by insisting all competitors participating adhere to similar standards according to age, progress in school and success in academic work. The interscholastic sanctioning program guarantees only bona fide high school students will participate.

A SECONDARY PURPOSE OF SANCTIONING is to protect the existing programs sponsored by member schools. No event may be sanctioned if it simply duplicates a school program, or if it detracts from that school program by luring outstanding competitors away from an existing event. Individual states and schools provide quality competitive programs. There is little need for crossing state boundaries to gain satisfactory competition except along the borders. There are very few instances in which competitors can find superior opportunities for competition in events which are held out-of-state. In most cases, there are other objectives than the education of youth for encouraging participation in such meets.

SANCTIONING will eliminate abuses of excessive competition. The limitation of the number of multiple-school events in which teams may participate and the limitation of travel distance are concrete examples. Excessive competition works a hardship upon the student by interfering with the academic program and detracts from the total program because of the amount of money spent on the few outstanding performers which might better be spent improving the total program for the majority.

A NUMBER OF NONSCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS sponsor competition for high school students and, because of this, there are problems and conflicts with existing school programs. The school-sponsored competition is interpreted to include that sponsored by colleges or educational agencies in addition to that sponsored by state association member schools. There are three different areas of nonmember school competition which are of concern and include competition sponsored by: (a) local service organizations; (b) colleges involving only state association member schools; and (c) nonmember schools involving member schools. The National Council in its 1969 meeting at Las Vegas, Nevada, adopted the following guidelines to be followed when considering sanction requests:

1. Interstate competition sponsored by nonschool related organizations shall not be sanctioned.
2. All contests in which member schools participate, shall be sponsored by a member high school or sanctioned by the high school association (competition for high school students, sponsored by colleges will require this approval).
3. Competition in sports federation meets shall be cosponsored by a state association member school or sanctioned by the appropriate high school association or associations, if interstate.

NONSCHOOL SPONSORS attempt to use the school program because it adds dignity and status to the event which they are promoting. It implies the event is school-related and the highest competitive standards prevail. Programs conducted by nonschool personnel need to be evaluated very carefully. In the majority of cases, these completely disregard the future high school eligibility of participants and do not consider the existing interscholastic program. Such programs are often justified with five reasons as follows: (1) the distinction it brings to the competitor; (2) the fame and fortune it provides a competitor's coach and/or school; (3) the public image which may come from newspaper promotion; (4) the recognition it will bring the community; and (5) the educational values to the competitors. The sponsors invite large numbers of competitors from a large area. The meet is widely publicized by drawing attention to a few outstanding performers who have been invited. This has a two-fold purpose, in that it also exerts pressure on the local school and community to be certain the invited competitor attends. These large meets require absence from school as well as a diversion of coaching time and money for those outstanding competitors who have already had enough recognition.

THERE ARE DISADVANTAGES in the sanctioning program. First of all, by its very nature there are limitations which must be placed upon activities. The program of sanctioning takes time to administer. Those seeking approval must plan well in advance and pay particular attention to details. If this were not done and the sanction application not properly completed, the competition may not be held. Because of the strong sanctioning program, there has been very little trouble and therefore, some feel it is a perfunctory duty. The problems are eliminated by paying attention to detail.

A PROPERLY ADMINISTERED SANCTIONING PROGRAM will provide uniformity in obtaining approval for an event. By following specific criteria, sponsors will not submit requests for approval of poorly conceived or loosely organized events. Most want to conduct events which will benefit students and can use the criteria as guidelines for developing or improving an event. The strict adherence to established criteria develops confidence of the schools in the total program. Those who administer the sanctioning program are obligated to uphold all standards. **All of this adds up to fact that sanctioning protects the students from exploitation.**

THE FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS Sanctioning Policy of the National Federation stipulates schools not eligible for membership in their home state association may be approved for participation in a National Federation sanctioned meet provided: (1) nonmember participants adhere to standards as high or higher than the interscholastic association of their state; (2) the policies of the state association represented in the meet prevail for all institutions that are represented; (3) the state associations which are represented in a National Federation sanctioned meet agree to participate with schools which do not have state association membership because they cannot qualify. Nonmember schools, in an increasing number, have shown a desire to participate in both intrastate and interstate meets which involve state association member schools. When it can be shown the non-affiliated schools maintain standards similar to the state's member schools and the competition will be conducted in accordance with existing requirements, a request for sanction may be honored.

IN ALL INTERSTATE CONTESTS, each participating school shall follow the contest rules of the state association of which it is a member or rules which have been approved by that state association for interstate competition. The rules referred to are contest rules only and not rules applying to age, number of semesters of attendance, residence or academic accomplishments. **No school may violate its own state association rules.**

TELEGRAPHIC AND TELEPHONIC MEETS involving schools from more than one state do not require sanction on the part of the National Federation and the performances, therefore, would not qualify for record consideration. The Executive Committee, at its meeting in 1965, reserved the right to reassess this policy if awards were presented as a result of such competition.

THE CONCEPT OF AREA CHAMPIONSHIPS, is in conflict with the general philosophy regarding interstate events. Although the National Federation Bylaws may not be specific concerning the rejection of such sanction applications, it is the desire of the majority of the membership to follow such a policy in correcting existing abuses. State executive officers have expressed increased concern about the problem of events which are designated as area, regional or national championships. At its meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 7, 1969, the Executive Committee directed the headquarters office staff not to issue sanctions for events which are designated as championships. When applying for sanctions, sponsors must be certain neither the promotion nor the results of the event are labeled as part of a sectional or national championship.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS CANNOT BE SANCTIONED as a result of an action of the National Federation membership on February 26th, 1934. The National Council voted that the Executive Committee should refuse to sanction any meet or tournament which is in the nature of a contest to determine a national high school championship. The Executive Committee has acted in accordance with this [illegible] and no sanction has been granted although there have been many successful attempts by promoters to hold contests which are national in scope.

THIS ACTION CONCERNING NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP MEETS was the result of sentiment on the part of high school administrators that the high schools are provided with enough competition by their own leagues and state associations. If more competition were desired, it would be an easy matter for such leagues or state associations to prolong the season or to arrange post-season games or to increase the number of tournaments. When such action is not taken, it is because additional competition is not desirable. Matters such as this must be determined by groups rather than by individual high schools because if one high school were permitted to extend the season indefinitely or to travel an indefinite distance to an interstate event, it practically forces other high schools to do likewise, if they are to compete on equal terms with the one which follows such practices. In this respect, the fundamental principle upon which the group action is based is exactly the same as that which underlies statewide eligibility rules. If one high school were permitted to decide for itself whether it would play twenty-one-year-old students, it would automatically force all other high schools with whom that school competes to do likewise. It is obvious the will of the majority must apply in such situations.

THE POLICY CONCERNING SANCTIONING NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS has been under constant review by the National Federation and was reaffirmed as recently as July 9, 1977, when the National Council in amending its Athletic Bylaws adopted the following: "Sanction shall not be granted for any tournament, meet or other contest to qualify for and/or determine a national high school championship." However, at its July 1977, meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the National Federation Competition Committee recommended the topic of national championships sponsored and conducted by the National Federation be discussed at every National Federation Section Meeting during 1977-78. These discussions did occur.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the National Federation to develop a comprehensive promotional program for high school activities, including sponsorship of national championships, was passed 24 to 18 by the National Council on January 1, 1978, with the provision that the program be submitted for the review of the National Council in July 1978. A plan for national competition in golf, tennis, and track and field, beginning in 1979, was developed by the Executive Committee and distributed to the membership in February 1978, so there would be ample time for discussion. However, at its meeting in Salt Lake City on July 7, 1978, the National Council voted 27 to 17 to delay for one year taking action on the Executive Committee's plan. It was the expressed hope of the National Council delegates who voted for the delay that during the 1978-79 school year the National Federation would obtain commitments from both principals and school boards at the local as well as state and national levels to either join the National Federation in attempting to halt the proliferation of non-school sponsored national competition or support the National Federation's efforts to provide healthier, school-sponsored national competition.

A VOTE on the plan to conduct national invitational competitions in golf, tennis, and track and field during the summer was taken by the National Council on July 7, 1979, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Council, by a 38 to 9 vote, declined to approve the plan.

Interstate Events

At its meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, on July 6, 1969, the Executive Committee of the National Federation adopted revised procedures to be followed for requesting and securing sanction for interstate events. This was necessitated by the increasing number of sanction requests received each year. In applying for approval of any interstate event through the National Federation, the host state should comply with the following:

1. Applications are to be initiated by the host school not later than thirty (30) days prior to the interstate event.
2. A single copy of the application is to be executed by the host school and forwarded to the executive officer of the state in which the meet is to be held.
3. The home state secretary will consider the application, and if approval is recommended, will sign and forward copies to the high school association office for each state from which schools are to be invited.
4. Executive officers receiving endorsement forms will indicate their action (approval or denial), sign and forward the form to the National Federation.
5. The National Federation will act upon the basis of the recommendations received from the various state executive officers, and formally notify the host school state association of this action. Copies of the notification will also be forwarded to the officers of each state association from which schools have been invited to participate.
6. Each state association is then responsible for notifying its concerned member schools of the National Federation approval.

When a school applies for a National Federation sanction, it agrees to conduct the interstate competition in compliance with conditions which have been adopted by the constituency of the National Federation. **If any of these provisions are lacking, any sanction is void.** Contest conditions are: (a) each school guarantees it is a member in good standing in its own state high school association and also guarantees participation in this contest will not violate any standard of the state association or the National

Federation; (b) each contestant shall be eligible under the standards of the home state association; (c) awards shall be limited to those which are permitted by the most restrictive state high school association from which the competitors enter; (d) if a school fails to fulfill its contract obligation, that school shall be required to make amends in accordance with terms fixed by the National Federation Executive Committee after consultation of the executive officers of the states involved; and (e) no entry shall be accepted for any competitor from any state or section of a state not included in the list for which approval is granted.

Presently, National Federation approval is required before any member school of any National Federation member association participates in an interstate event, regardless of the number of schools involved, when the event is sponsored by any entity other than a member school of a National Federation member association. When the interstate event is sponsored by a member school of a Federation member association, National Federation approval is only required for events involving three or more states or four or more schools and one or more of the schools is located in a state which does not border the host state.

International Events

THE PRESENT CLOSE RELATION with foreign countries and the ease of travel have resulted in increased participation of high school students in international athletic competition. **The National Federation supports the development of international understanding and goodwill through athletic exchanges.** Whenever international competition involves high schools or students representing high schools, it is necessary for it to be certified by the National Federation.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION'S ROLE in sanctioning international competition involving students representing high schools is stated explicitly in the Athletic Bylaws of the organization. This is a reflection of the National Federation membership's belief that it has no less responsibility during international competition than during domestic competition to assure competition of students in the interscholastic program is educational in both means and ends.

THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED in involving schools in international competition should contact their state high school association early for information. All international sanction forms must be initiated by state high school associations, not individual schools. This will allow for one application per state when a foreign team tours and plays several schools in a single state. This procedure assures that state associations are in the center of the sanctioning process, rather than travel agents and foreign sports organizations.

APPLICATION FOR SANCTION must be submitted to the National Federation at least 60 days prior to the event. If approved, the National Federation will then notify the host state and the appropriate national representative of the international sports federation of the competition.

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL FEDERATION EVALUATION of international events are established by the National Federation Executive Committee. In brief, when schools or organizations apply for international sanction, they agree to conduct that competition in compliance with conditions which have been adopted by the National Federation. If any of these standards are ignored, the sanction is void. Competition shall be evaluated by these standards:

1. Competition in the United States shall be sponsored by a high school or state association-approved nonschool organization.
2. Each school shall guarantee its membership is in good standing in its own state association and that participation will not violate any standard of that state association or the National Federation.
3. There shall be no conflict with either the academic or interscholastic regulations adopted by the involved state association or with the scholastic or athletic programs of the school unless approved by state association and the school administration.
4. Competition shall be administered by qualified officials under the domestic or international playing rules and safety requirements approved for that competition by the National Federation and the state association(s) involved.
5. Appropriate provisions shall be made for validation of records which may be established during the competition.
6. Entries shall be limited to competitors and/or schools from the states for which sanction has been granted.
7. Each participant representing a United States high school shall be eligible under the rules of its state association.
8. Foreign competitors shall qualify as amateurs and, if students, comply with the eligibility standards prevalent in the host state(s) concerning age, year in school, etc.
9. Advance travel arrangements shall be approved by the involved state association(s).
10. Proper medical supervision shall be available for participants.
11. United States teams shall be chaperoned by state association-approved individuals.
12. A complete report, including a detailed financial statement, involving all phases of the competition shall be filed with the National

Federation and the involved state association(s) within thirty (30) days following final competition.

NONSCHOOL SPONSORED ACTIVITIES

NONSCHOOL PROGRAMS will continue to increase because of the: (a) great interest in athletics and in sports; (b) emphasis on physical fitness; and (c) present affluence of society. Interscholastic authorities not only acknowledge the worthwhileness of competitions arranged by other agencies, but also concur they can make valuable contributions. However, all too frequently there is considerable disregard for protection of the athletes' future high school eligibility and for existing school-sponsored athletic programs. Sometimes the athletes are given awards which violate state association standards. There is a need for a greater cooperation in this area. This matter was discussed in a fall conference of executive officers held in Ohio in October of 1966. It was pointed out that certain individual awards had violated the amateur rules of various state associations and had nevertheless been within the presenting organization's amateur rule. A case in point was the definition of an amateur by the United States Golf Association as, ''one who has not accepted more than $200 worth of merchandise.'' The acceptance of any merchandise prize violates the traditional amateur rule and that of most all state associations. The executive officers in attendance at that meeting agreed that the presentation of awards by nonschool groups as defined by the following standards would not be objectionable:

1. Nonschool groups may present awards which are in agreement with school awards.
2. There should be a reasonable limit on the cost of awards.
3. All awards should be symbolic in nature.

A REPORT of this October meeting was presented to the Mid-Winter Meeting of the Executive Officers held in Des Moines, Iowa, on January 5, 1967. At that time the executive officers voted to adopt the foregoing criteria for judging the appropriateness of awards. In addition, the executive officers voted to request the National Federation to appoint a committee to meet with nonschool groups sponsoring athletic activities for high school age youngsters in order to review the types and quantities of awards to be presented by the various groups. It was understood the committee would use the foregoing criteria for determining whether the awards should be approved.

THE INCREASED ACTIVITY of nonschool connected groups in sponsoring athletic events is of considerable concern to state high school associations and to the National Federation because, in most instances, they duplicate the comprehensive, well-functioning interscholastic program. Often, those promoting these events concentrate on soliciting high school athletes who have distinguished themselves during competition sponsored by schools. For the most part, the purposes of the nonschool program are to bring attention to the promoter or the organization sponsoring the competition while providing other individuals opportunities to scout talents of the competitors. Such programs have been termed "**developmental,**" which is a misnomer. They are, instead, "**selection**" programs designed to advance the most expert performers to the next higher level of competition. **There is no attempt made to develop talents in these programs.**

COMPETITORS ARE ATTRACTED to these programs because they are highly publicized and offer the promise of more glamorous competition at both the national and international levels. This selection process conducted by nonschool organizations is detrimental to the interscholastic program because promoters believe interscholastic athletics is only a training ground for nonschool programs. It is true, nonschool competition thrives because of healthy well-organized school programs, but the interscholastic athletic program is not subservient to any other athletic program. Its purpose is to educate boys and girls through athletic competition. **All connected with the program must oppose the present trend of serving the interest of the promoters rather than the interest of the student.**

RECOMMENDED CRITERIA TO EVALUATE NONSCHOOL COMPETITION

NONSCHOOL COMPETITION shall be evaluated by applying these criteria in total context. An individual criterion or a single factor within a criterion may or may not determine whether the competition shall be endorsed.

1. **Is the primary purpose of the activity to benefit the participants?**
   a. Will it benefit the participants more than the sponsor?
   b. Does it provide an activity not otherwise available to the students involved?
   c. Will the program develop needed abilities and skills rather than capitalizing on those students already highly skilled and served in other programs?
2. **Will it contribute to the mental, physical and emotional welfare of youth?**
   a. Is the activity psychologically sound in regard to the physical, mental and emotional maturity level of the participants?
   b. Is the individual participating because of a desire or because of outside pressure?
   c. Will it be conducted under standards appropriate for the age level of the youth concerned?

3. **Will it interfere with the academic program of the school?**
    a. Will it cause a loss of academic work?
    b. Will the time for competition, practice, etc., interfere with the home study of the students?
4. **Will it interfere with the interscholastic program of the school?**
    a. Does it conflict with the philosophy and objectives of the interscholastic program?
    b. Will any standards of eligibility for interscholastic activities be violated?
    c. Does it involve students who are simultaneously participating in a similar school activity?
    d. Will it compete for the time the student devotes to other interscholastic activities?
    e. Will it exploit the interscholastic program?

NATIONAL TEAMS

THE RECORD INDICATES state high school associations do not deny but often promote the participation of high school students on bona fide national teams. Confusion over this position has been created because of the opposition of state high school associations to the exploitive use of high school students on teams which are called ''national'' but which really do not represent the United States.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION COMPETITION COMMITTEE has defined a national team as **one selected by the national governing body of the sport on a national qualification basis either through a defined selective process or actual tryouts for the purpose of international competition which requires the entries to officially represent the respective nations, although it is not necessary there be team scoring by nation.** It is the Competition Committee's position that students should be permitted to participate without loss of interscholastic eligibility as a member of a national team provided they give their high school principal 30 days written notice prior to the start of their national team participation, make prior arrangements to complete missed academic lessons, assignments and tests before the last day of classes of the semester in which the absence for national team competition occurs and miss no school-sponsored or state high school association-sponsored athletic event involving a team in that sport.

THESE PRINCIPLES were incorporated in the ''Recommended Eligibility Standards for Athletics'' prepared in 1978 by the Ad Hoc Committee on Eligibility and adopted by the Executive Committee in 1979 (See ''Recommended Eligibility Standards'' section).

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLSPORT FEDERATION

In 1978 through the efforts of the National Federation, the United States gained full membership for the first time in the International Schoolsport Federation (ISF). The ISF is an international organization including among its full and associate membership the official national high school sports bodies of approximately 35 nations.

The ISF conducts competitions for its membership, which must be represented by a high school team in the sports of basketball, cross country, gymnastics, handball, skiing, soccer, swimming, track and field, and volleyball. Competitions are conducted for both boys and girls in the majority of those sports, and in each sport every two years.

Embedded in the purposes of the ISF is an emphasis on the educational values associated with its sponsored competition which are enhanced by the international setting and flavor of the competition. There are numerous ISF guidelines to insure that the athletic competitions are educational and, in turn, increase the participant's educational experience from a personal, cultural and historic perspective.

Participants in ISF competition are provided the opportunity to represent not only their high school but the United States of America in international competition. ISF competition takes on the flavor of national team competition and provides for many high school students their only opportunity to represent their country in international play.

The original purpose of the National Federation to seek full membership in the ISF was to eliminate several problems to member state associations, individual high schools and students, who previously had participated in such competition under rules contrary to those of their school and member state association. A second purpose was to place the National Federation membership into a more visible position with respect to international competition so that schools, tour companies and foreign sports organizations would be more likely to work through the National Federation membership when planning international competition.

OLYMPIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

IN 1966 THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE discussed the possibility of devising plans for improving the accomplishments of American athletes in the Olympic Games. In order to realize this, the organization established an Olympic Development Committee and charged it with the responsibility of developing participation and improving the performances of participants in those Olympic sports in which the American athletes traditionally had not done as well as athletes from other countries. The Olympic Development Committee set aside $225,000 to finance this program and a number of subcommittees were formed.

AMERICAN OLYMPIC EFFORTS in 1972 at Munich resulted in fewer medals than anticipated. This caused a great deal of concern among the hierarchy of the United States Olympic Committee. The blame for these performances was placed at various places and excuses made. The school-college community received criticism because of its philosophy of athletics and the worth of the athlete which varied from beliefs of other organizations. When the National Collegiate Athletic Association withdrew from the United States Olympic Committee, even more criticism was leveled at the school-college community. During the USOC Board of Directors meeting in 1973, there was a renewed and concerted effort to upgrade "developmental" (selective) programs in Olympic sports. Additional funds were allocated for this purpose and the USOC promoted events designed to attract outstanding performers from interscholastic and intercollegiate programs.

NONSCHOOL COMPETITION IS NOW PROLIFERATING under the guise of "olympic development," as the word "Olympic" is being used for many programs that have no connection or are only remotely connected to the Olympic Games. The National Federation membership has no quarrel with bona fide Olympic Development Programs which are directly related to preparing United States teams for the Olympic Games. However, the membership is reluctant to waive student attendance and academic standards for programs which have no connection to the Olympic Games.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION COMPETITION COMMITTEE defined an Olympic Development Program at its 1983 meeting as **a training program or competition (1) conducted or sponsored by the USOC, or (2) directly funded and conducted by a national governing body on a national level or (3) authorized by a national governing body for athletes having potential for future national team participation.**

The Competition Committee recommends that students be permitted to participate in such programs without loss of interscholastic eligibility provided the students inform the high school principal within 30 days of the start of the program, the students make prior arrangements to complete missed academic lessons, assignments and tests before the last days of classes of the semester in which the students' absence occurs, and the students miss no school-sponsored or state high school association-sponsored athletic event involving the team in that sport.

THESE PRINCIPLES were incorporated in the "Recommended Eligibility Standards for Athletes" prepared in 1978 by the Ad Hoc Committee on Eligibility and adopted by the Executive Committee in 1979 (see "Recommended Eligibility Standards" section).

UNITED STATES SPORTS FEDERATIONS

IN THE MAIN, AMATEUR SPORTS COMPETITION and administration in the United States fall into four principal categories. These can be best characterized as secondary school or interscholastic sports, college or intercollegiate sports, sports competition in the various branches of the armed forces and the so-called outside, open or unattached competition which embraces all other forms of amateur sports.

FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD of time, leaders in the administration of amateur athletics have been firm in their belief that the formation of an organization which would provide all amateur bodies sponsoring a given activity an opportunity for equitable representation in establishing the administrative policies and procedures was extremely desirable. A Federation movement followed as an evolutionary development based upon a deep concern for the administration of amateur athletics in the United States. It was the consensus a democratic administration of a given sport would broaden the opportunities for competition, improve the caliber of competition, provide the needed developmental program, develop officials and improve the representation of the United States in international competition. Those who worked on the problem concluded a new federated structure of the nation's principal amateur bodies would be the best means of accomplishing these desired objectives. The proponents of the federation idea contended the several sports federations should serve as the United States representative bodies to other countries and to the international organizations and their respective sport.

THE CONSTITUTION of each of the various single purpose sports federations provides representation for each of the four competitive-administrative categories as well as a fifth at-large position to be filled by other qualified national organizations in the particular sport. Thus, the sports federation structure provides a means of all principal areas of sports interests to have direct representation to the federation and all subsidiary groups and associations interested in the sport have opportunities to gain a place in the federation by working through one of the basic categories.

QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PARTICIPATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS with remaining interscholastic eligibility in the programs of various sports federations arise frequently. Assumptions and conclusions arrived at, without a full knowledge of all the circumstances, can result in misunderstanding. The position of the National Federation and of state associations concerning their relationship with the various sports federations is summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION is a charter member of the baseball, basketball, gymnastics, track and field, and wrestling federations, having initially joined these federations with other groups which are interested and have responsibilities in a particular sports area. Subsequently, the National Federation joined field hockey, soccer, softball and volleyball federations. These sports organizations are federated in structure and, therefore, a certain autonomy of the membership is guaranteed. The National Federation continues to believe those organizations sponsoring interscholastic competition should join with other organizations in a given sports area for the purpose of pooling efforts and solving problems peculiar to that sport. The interscholastic groups desire to have a voice in these matters commensurate with the amount of competition conducted at the high school level. The National Federation supports most of the activity of the sports federations, but does not participate in every event.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS have reserved the privilege of determining the eligibility standards for those who compete in state association-sponsored programs. The National Federation does not participate directly in the determinations of these standards. States shall decide whether participation in a sports federation-sponsored program will jeopardize a student's future eligibility for interscholastic athletics. Whether competition during the summertime in a nonschool program is permitted must be decided by the organization of the schools themselves.

NATIONAL COMPETITION for athletes with remaining interscholastic eligibility is not endorsed by many state high school associations. Because a sports federation sponsors a program of national competition or determines a national championship does not imply state associations are in accord with all aspects of the sports federation's program. Whether the future eligibility of a student shall be affected is a matter to be determined by each individual state association.

NATIONAL PROMOTIONS INVOLVING HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING in Chicago on December 30, 1948, there was a thorough discussion of problems which arise in connection with promotions by nonschool individuals or groups who attempt to use the high school athletic program and the prestige of the high school athlete as a means of building an organization which often involves the purchase of literature, emblems, trophies or certificates or which is designed to secure a mailing list of outstanding high school athletes with the purpose of using such a list to assist in solicitation and proselyting.

IN MANY OF THESE CASES, the promoter is sincere in his belief that he is rendering a service to the athlete and to the school athletic program. It is apparent that if this type of promotion were carried to the extreme, high school athletes and high school administrative officers would be deluged with requests for use of the school machinery for furthering promotions in which the end result is the sale of products which are given false values. This type of promotion is opposed to the National Federation policy of discouraging the building of national high school champions and of inflated values connected with national awards and recognitions which are cheapened by combining the athletic achievements with sales promotion.

IT WAS VOTED TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION to all high school administrators to acquaint them with the dangers which are involved in such promotions and to urge them to refrain from allowing the school machinery to be used in such promotions. Any invitation for a high school athletic group or a high school athlete or a member of the high school athletic staff to join such an organization should be carefully studied and checked with the proper state or national high school organization before such invitation is accepted. Promotions in which membership is solicited in connection with an opportunity to purchase a football or basketball magazine, book or brochure or a membership emblem or medal seldom have values which would warrant approval by the high school organizations. Usually, the alleged service which is being rendered is insufficient to balance the disillusionment which follows the recognition that the claimed honor of membership is, in reality, a device to stimulate sale of a related product.

MODEL TO SET STANDARDS FOR MOOD-ALTERING CHEMICALS

PHILOSOPHY. It is the philosophy of the National Federation and its member associations that students should be encouraged and supported in their efforts to develop and maintain a chemical-free lifestyle.

The National Federation and its member associations recognize the use of mood-altering chemicals as a significant health problem for many students, resulting in negative effects on behavior, learning and the total development of each individual. The misuse and abuse of mood-altering chemicals for some students affects academic growth, achievement, activities participation and the development of related skills. Others are affected by the misuse and abuse by family, teammates, schoolmates, or other significant persons in their lives.

The National Federation and its member associations believe the close contact of coaches, advisors and students in the classroom or activities provides a unique opportunity to observe, confront and assist one another.

PURPOSE. The purpose of the chemical awareness program of the National

Federation is to:

1. Emphasize concerns for the health of students in areas of safety while participating in activities and the long-term physical and emotional effects of chemical use on their health.
2. Promote a sense of order and discipline among students.
3. Confirm and support existing state laws which restrict the use of such mood-altering chemicals.
4. Establish standards of conduct for those students who are leaders and standard-bearers among their peers.
5. Assist students who desire to resist peer pressure which directs them toward the use of mood-altering chemicals.
6. Assist students who should be referred for assistance or evaluation regarding their use of mood-altering chemicals.

DEVELOPING A CODE OF CONDUCT. A code of conduct may be established by the state association as a set of minimum standards to be adopted by all member schools; or the state association may recommend a model code of conduct to assist individual schools in the development of their local policies. A code of conduct should incorporate the following components:

1. Philosophy: Specify the philosophy and basis for recommending a code of conduct.
2. Purpose for Establishing Rules: State the reasons for setting standards and the educational rationale for assisting students through such standards.
3. Defining the Rule: Incorporate the mood-altering chemicals to be included; the time during which the students are responsible for the rules.
4. Specifying the Consequences for Violations of the Rule: Define the activities for which the student is ineligible, the length of time and events which apply to each violation, and the responsibilities of the student during those periods.
5. Develop the Procedures for Due Process: Specify the procedures by which the school officials will investigate reported violations of the rules and apply the consequences for confirmed violations.

A CODE OF CONDUCT. A code of conduct should define the time during which the rule is in effect, such as the parameters of use, possession, intent to buy, sell, etc., and the consequences of a violation.

SAMPLE RULE FOR A MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT. A sample of a rule which incorporates the standards cited above could read:

"During the school year, regardless of the quantity, a student shall not: (1) use a beverage containing alcohol, (2) use tobacco; or (3) use or consume, have in possession, buy, sell or give away any other controlled substance.''

SAMPLE OF CONSEQUENCES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE RULE. Consequences for rule violations should incorporate the following standards:

1. A Standard of Certainty: An expectation by those to be affected by the rule that it will be applied with a measure of consistency and uniformity to all involved.
2. A Standard of Severity: An expectation that the consequences for the violation are fair for the act committed and that those affected will be encouraged to follow through with the consequences, including coaches, students, and parents.
3. A Standard of Celerity: An expectation that the due process will promptly be applied following an alleged violation.

RECOMMENDED ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS

FOR ATHLETICS

At its 1977 meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the National Federation Competition Committee formalized a request to the National Federation Executive Committee to appoint an ad hoc committee to study the National Federation's recommended minimum athletic eligibility standards, revise those for which changes are necessary and recommend those which might be brought to the entire membership for adoption by the individual states. The Ad Hoc Committee was appointed and developed the following athletic standards which were accepted by the Executive Committee. On July 7, 1979, the National Council endorsed the concept of a ''five-year campaign'' during which all states were encouraged to adopt eligibility standards at least as restrictive as those contained in this section. Due to increased interstate competition and more numerous nonschool sponsored athletic programs for high school age students, the need for more uniformity in eligibility standards between states is increasingly apparent.

1. AGE:

A student who becomes 19 before September 1 shall be ineligible for interscholastic competition. (**NOTE**: A student who becomes 19 on or after September 1 shall remain eligible for the entire school year.)

2. ENROLLMENT/ATTENDANCE:

A. Enrollment: To be eligible for participation in interscholastic activities a student shall be enrolled by the fifteenth calendar day of the credit grading period (quarter, trimester, semester or annual). Enrollment shall be continuous after a student has officially enrolled in a school until the student is officially withdrawn.

B. Attendance: The student shall attend school according to the officially adopted attendance plan of that school unless the principal of the school authorizes an excused absence.

3. MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION:

A student may have the privilege to participate in the interscholastic program for four consecutive years (eight consecutive semesters or equivalent) after entering the ninth grade of a four-year high school or three consecutive (six consecutive semesters or equivalent) after entering the tenth grade of a three-year high school. By state high school association adoption, exceptions may be permitted to the requirement of consecutive years of participation.

Attendance of fifteen days or participation in an interscholastic contest shall count as a credit grading period of eligiblity.

A student may have the privilege to participate in the same interscholastic sport for four seasons after entering the ninth grade in a four-year high school or three seasons after entering the tenth grade of a three-year high school.

4. AMATEUR/AWARDS:

A student who represents a school in an interscholastic sport shall be an amateur in that sport. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletic competition solely for the physical, mental, social and pleasure benefits derived therefrom. An athlete forfeits amateur status in a sport by:

1. competing for money or other monetary compensation (allowable travel, meals and lodging expenses may be accepted);
2. receiving any award or prize of monetary value which has not been approved by his/her state association;
3. capitalizing on athletic fame by receiving money or gifts of monetary value (scholarships to institutions of higher learning are specifically exempted);
4. signing a professional playing contract in that sport.

Accepting a nominal, standard fee or salary for instructing, supervising or officiating in an organized youth sports program or recreation, playground or camp activities shall not jeopardize amateur status. ''Organized youth sports program'' includes both school and nonschool programs. Compensation for giving private lessons is permissible if approved by the state association.

A high school student who loses amateur status may apply to his/her state high school association for reinstatement in the interscholastic program after a waiting period to be determined by that state association.

Only awards of no intrinsic value and approved by his/her state high school association may be accepted by a high school student-athlete as a result of participation in school or nonschool competition in a sport recognized by that state association.

5. TRANSFER/RESIDENCY:

A student-athlete who transfers enrollment with a corresponding change of residence of parents (or other persons with whom the student has resided for a period of time approved by the state high school association) shall be eligible at the new school as soon as properly certified. A student-athlete who transfers enrollment without a corresponding move into the new school district by his/her parents (or other persons with whom the student has resided for a period of time approved by the state association) shall be required to be in attendance in the new school for one year from the date of enrollment in order to establish athletic eligibility. By state association adoption, the requirement of one year attendance for a student-athlete may be waived but not shortened. School attendance zones are established by either the state association or the appropriate governmental unit.

Foreign student eligibility shall be determined under the preceding requirements; however, a bona fide foreign exchange student may be immediately eligible the first year in residence and be limited to one year of eligibility provided the student is a participant in an established foreign exchange program accepted for listing by the Council on Standards for International Educational Travel (CSIET), and there is no evidence of athletic recruitment resulting in the student's attendance at the school either by the school or any other outside entities.

6. ACADEMIC:

A student-athlete is required to do passing work in the equivalent of at least 20 periods (four subjects with full credit toward graduation) per week. Failure to earn passing marks in four full credit subjects during a credit grading period or the equivalent shall render a student-athlete ineligible for the following grading period. The record at the end of the credit grading period shall be final and scholastic deficiencies may not be removed for the purpose of meeting minimum eligibility requirements, but they may be made up during an intervening credit grading period if approved by that school's state association.

7. **MEDICAL EXAMINATION:**

Prior to the first year of participation in interscholastic athletics, a student shall undergo a medical examination and be approved for interscholastic athletic competition by the examining medical authority. Prior to each subsequent year of participation, a student shall furnish a statement, signed by a medical authority, which provides clearance for continued athletic participation.

8. **NONSCHOOL PARTICIPATION:**

Participation in organized nonschool sports competition while a student is a member of a school team in that sport shall cause a student-athlete to become ineligible for a period of time to be determined by the state association of his/her school. However, a student may participate as an individual, without loss of interscholastic eligibility:

(a) as a member of a **National Team** (and the actual, direct tryouts therefore), which is defined as one selected by the national governing body of the sport on a national qualification basis either through a defined selective process or actual tryouts for the purpose of international competition which requires the entries to officially represent their respective nations, although it is not necessary there be team scoring by nation; or

(b) in an **Olympic Development Program,** which is defined as a training program or competition:

1. conducted or sponsored by the United States Olympic Committee (USOC); or
2. directly funded and conducted by the USOC member national governing body (NGB) on a national level (e.g. NGB national championship competition and the direct qualifications therefore); or
3. specifically authorized by a national governing body involving only athletes previously identified by the NGB as having potential for future participation in regional, national or international competition in the sport involved;

(c) while representing the National Federation as a member of its United States national team entry in an **International Schoolsport Federation** (ISF) event;

Provided in (a), (b) and (c):

(1) participation, if during the school year, is approved by the student's high school principal, and the state high school

association is notified in writing by the principal at least 30 days prior to the start of the program; and

(2) the student makes prior arrangement to complete missed academic lessons, assignments and tests before the last day of classes of the credit grading period in which that student's absence occurs; and

(3) the student misses no state high school association-sponsored athletic event involving a team in that sport.

9. **RECRUITING/UNDUE INFLUENCE:**

Transfer from one school to another for athletic purposes because of undue influence by anyone connected directly or indirectly with the school shall cause a student to forfeit eligibility for at least one year from the date of enrollment.

10. **PARENTAL PERMISSION:**

Prior to each year of interscholastic athletic participation, a student shall furnish a statement, signed by the student's parents (or other persons with whom the student has resided for a period of time approved by the state high school association), which grants permission for the student to participate in interscholastic athletics.

11. **ASSUMED NAME:**

Participating under an assumed name in any interscholastic contest shall make the student-athlete ineligible for a period of time to be determined by his or her state high school association.

CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES at both the state and national levels have responsibility for protecting students' future eligibility. To accomplish this, the National Federation has worked closely with other national organizations in adopting standards which insure high school athletes will not be enticed to participate in programs which would cause them to jeopardize their future eligibility.

IN 1944, the National Federation negotiated an agreement with Professional Baseball designated to insure a friendly working relationship between the two groups and to stimulate a healthy interest in high school baseball. It prohibits any major or minor league club from signing a high school student while still eligible for participation in high school athletics. Professional Baseball has, without exception, continuously honored this agreement. It has the support of the owners as well as the commissioner's office.

IN ADDITION, representatives of the National Federation collegiate athletic associations have discussed standards for recruiting. In order to explain the restrictions which colleges have voluntarily agreed to place upon themselves, those associations have published summaries of their rules and regulations governing eligibility, financial aid and recruiting.

COLLEGE RECRUITING

THE EVILS which result from the bidding by college alumni groups for the services of the high school athletes and the adulation which accompanies the ostentatious banqueting and transporting such athletes is familiar to high school administrators. As early as 1937, the National Federation recognized the problems being created by solicitation pressures placed on high school athletes in an attempt to strengthen college teams. In that year a resolution was adopted pointing out the detrimental effects of such solicitation on the athlete, upon the high school student body and upon the public confidence in educational integrity. The National Federation urged the cooperation of all institutions of higher learning in attempting to eliminate all types of solicitation of students of outstanding athletic ability which differ in manner or form from the ethical practices used by such institutions in attracting all students.

IN RECENT YEARS there has been an attempt by some individuals to establish agencies which would sell information on athletes to different colleges for the purposes of recruiting these individuals for college scholarships. This matter was brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of the National Federation, and after a thorough consideration of abuses which had developed as a result of the so-called athletic talent clearing houses, scouting service or athletic placement agency, it was the Committee's unanimous decision the National Federation and member state associations should attempt to establish with high school coaches, an arrangement whereby the coaches would refuse to assist in any illegal or unethical recruiting practice. The procedures and purposes of such organizations are not in the best interest of high school athletics nor do they consider the best interest of the individual high school athlete.

ILLICIT RECRUITING PRACTICES are recognized as one of the major problems in competitive athletics. High pressure tactics can only erode the objectives of educationally oriented athletic programs. Secondary schools must accept some responsibility for exposing violations in recruiting standards. Abuses can be eliminated only through cooperative action.

NCAA LEGISLATION requires college representatives to obtain permission of the high school principal or his representative before contacting a prospective student-athlete in the school building. The NCAA is in no position to enforce this regulation but it must be done at the local secondary school level. If school administrators wish to eliminate the practice of college recruiters contacting students in the halls and locker rooms of their schools, they may do so by reporting college representatives who circumvent the regulation and by disciplining high school coaches who contribute to these violations. Contact between recruiters and athletes on the school premises may be made only when the chief school official approves it or overlooks it.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME for college coaches to contact prospective student-athletes is during state level competition at sites at which some of the best teams and athletes are brought together. The NCAA recruiting standards are explicit and emphatic prohibiting college recruiters from contacting the athlete until after having completed competition in the meet in progress and is released by the appropriate school authority, in most cases the coach. There is to be no contact before the competition or while traveling to the site of competition. There is to be no contact between competition at the site, even if there is a day in which the athlete does not compete. There is to be no contact after competition is concluded unless the coach dismisses the athlete. These regulations cannot be enforced from the NCAA office unless the violations are reported by high school authorities. By reporting such violations, school administrators are accepting the responsibility which the NCAA has appropriately left to those who have the authority for protecting their high school program.

LOSS OF SCHOOL TIME by students visiting college campuses at the expense of the college institution has become a major problem for school administrators relative to collegiate recruiting. Again, however, this is a problem which can be solved by local school administrators who accept the responsibility to hold athletes to the same attendance standards as nonathletes. NCAA recruiting legislation limits student athletes to accepting five paid visitations from college institutions. However, NCAA recruiting legislation quite properly has no limit to the number of school days a student-athlete may miss. Loss of school time can only be controlled by the local school administrator.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS are in a position to assume leadership in eliminating recruiting abuses by informing principals, athletic directors and coaches of NCAA recruiting regulations. Urging high school administrators to report recruiters who ignore these standards will result in the NCAA reprimanding the recruiting institutions. This will deter the recruiter who intimidates the high school coach. It is also necessary to urge school administrators to discipline high school coaches who encourage and contribute to violations. Other school organizations and educational associations should be urged to encourage their members to report violations and thus eliminate improper recruiting practices.

"A GUIDE FOR THE COLLEGE-BOUND STUDENT-ATHLETE" is the title of a pamphlet published by the **National Collegiate Athletic Association** which is a summary of rules and regulations governing recruiting, eligibility and financial aid. Presented in an easy-to-read manner, the guidelines relate primarily to the recruitment and eligibility of student- athletes as well as to the permissible financial aid they may receive. Every high school administrator and athletic director should have a copy for his use in counseling athletes who plan to compete in college. For copies of the most recent issue, write the NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics regulations may be obtained by contacting the NAIA, 1221 Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri 64105. **National Junior College Athletic Association** scholarship regulations may be obtained by writing the N.J.C.A.A., P.O. Box 7305, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80933.

AGREEMENT WITH PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL

AN AGREEMENT between Professional Baseball and the National Federation has been in effect since 1944. This followed a conference on September 15, 1943, of President George M. Trautman and the Federation Executive Secretary who were representing their respective organizations on the National Physical Fitness Committee. A **Joint Baseball Committee** made up of Commissioner K.M. Landis, Warren Giles, George M. Trautman, Jack Zellers, Albert Willis, Lyle T. Quinn, R.E. Rawlins and H.V. Porter drew up a statement designed to insure a friendly working relationship between the two groups and to stimulate a healthy interest in high school baseball. This was approved by Commissioner Landis in Chicago on July 18, 1944, and adopted by the Major and Minor Baseball Leagues in December of that year.

The original agreement was slightly revised and expanded at subsequent meetings but the essentials have been retained through the administrations of Commissioners Chandler, Frick, Eckert, Kuhn and current Commissioner Peter Ueberroth.

At the Professional Baseball meeting in December 1950, it was voted to rescind the agreement but with the knowledge that the rescinding action would not shorten the term of the agreement which did not expire until January 1, 1952. The matter received nationwide attention and many sports writers and national organizations joined forces with the high schools in an attempt to secure a satisfactory agreement to go into effect when the old one expired. In states such as New York and Washington, bills were introduced in the state legislature to prevent the signing of high school boys to a professional contract. The bill in Washington became a law. The bill in New York was vetoed by Governor Dewey with the understanding that the high schools and Professional Baseball would probably agree on a new regulation before the old one expired.

Professional Baseball has, without exception, continuously honored this agreement. It has the support of the owners as well as the Commissioner's office.

Major-Minor League Rule 3 (h)

(H) **High School Players.**

(1) No student of a high school shall be signed to a contract by a Major or Minor League club during the period the student is eligible for participation in high school athletics. In any instance where such eligibility has expired prior to the student's graduation from high school (a) because of the student's age; or (b) because he has completed the maximum number of semesters of attendance, he may thereafter be signed to a contract which does not obligate him to report for service prior to graduation of the class with which he originally entered high school, i.e., until eight semesters after his original entry into the ninth grade.

(2) A student who drops out of high school prior to expiration of his athletic eligibility and continues to remain out for at least one year may thereafter be signed to a contract for immediate service provided his withdrawal from high school was not suggested, procured or otherwise influenced by the club contracting with him, or by any official or employee of such club or of any of its affiliates.

(3) Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting any Major or Minor League club, its officers, agents or employees from talking to any high school student at any time concerning a career in professional baseball and discussing the merits of his contracting, when eligible therefor, with any particular club.

(4) "Tryouts" to which students may be invited may be conducted during the school year, provided that (1) no student shall be permitted to participate in any such tryout unless the principal of his high school, if not employed by a Major or Minor League club, shall have approved such participation in writing, and (2) provided further that any such tryout must be limited to not more than five high school students.

(5) Any contract made in violation of this rule shall be declared null and void and the offending club (and any club owned by or affiliated with such club) shall be prohibited from signing such player for a period

of three years from date of declaration of voidance of such contract. In addition, such club shall be fined $500, by the Commissioner in the case of a Major League club, or by the President of the National Association in the case of Minor League club, and the official, scout or employee of the offending club who participated in the violation shall be subject to such penalty as the Commissioner or the President of the National Association, as the case may be, shall impose.

(6) This rule shall apply to all high school students in the fifty (50) states of the United States of America, and shall not apply to high school students attending high schools outside the said fifty states of the United States of America.

ALL-STAR AND POST-SEASON CONTESTS

THE CONTINUING PRACTICE of promoting charity, post-season and all-star contests has resulted in many difficult problems for the schools. In most cases, such contests are promoted by organizations not directly connected with high schools. The contests are advertising media to add to the prestige or profit of the promoter, either an individual or an organization. If additional competition were desirable for the high school team, it would be an easy matter for the high school organization to provide such competition. When they do not, it is because of the conviction there has been sufficient competition for the given group without the excess number of contests. It is very exceptional to find a high school whose athletic department could not make good use of additional funds for increasing the efficiency of the given school. If they do not attempt to exploit the high school team for the raising of such funds, it is because of unwillingness to overload the athletic program. In self-protection, the state high school associations have adopted regulations which limit the length of sports seasons and which discourage or prohibit the playing of post-season games. In a few cases, the regulations are flexible enough to permit extension of the season to cover certain specified contests which are considered desirable by the high school administrators.

The National Council of the National Federation has encouraged strict regulations to prevent the abuses which would grow if games of the bowl, all-star or charity type were to be permitted without limitation. The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the 1947 annual meeting at St. Petersburg, Florida. The resolution was drawn by a committee made up of L.V. Phillips, Indiana; J.E. Rohr, Wisconsin; and C.E. Forsythe, Michigan, Chairman. The principles which are incorporated in the resolution had been previously adopted in a joint meeting of the Western Conference athletic directors and representatives of the state high school associations in the Western Conference area.

1. This group is unalterably opposed to the principle of all-star and out-of-season athletic contests in which high school students or high school graduates of the previous year are participants, because:
    - A. Such contests do not harmonize with the generally accepted educational philosophy of high school athletics which emphasizes varied seasonal activities, broad participation, and school direction and supervision.
    - B. There are few tangible values apparent either to the individual, or to the selected team as a whole, resulting from such contests.
    - C. No practical or satisfactory method has been devised to date for the selection of members of all-star teams to insure that injustices are not perpetrated.
    - D. There has been growing evidence of commercialism and exploitation of high school athletes through their participation in such contests. In too many instances such games have been the ''market place'' in which their ''wares'' have been displayed before the highest bidder.
    - E. Further, it is the opinion of this group that the clothing of all-star and out-of-season contests in the garment of ''sweet charity'' is insufficient justification for their existence. Experience has revealed that often pitifully small proportions of receipts from such games have been realized for their avowed purposes.
    - F. Such contests are likely to imbue immature and inexperienced high school students selected for them with the false idea that their athletic prowess is something upon which they should capitalize commercially, rather than its being an endowed talent that is theirs to use for the pleasure and satisfaction they may receive from athletic competition.
    - G. In practically all all-star contests, with which this group has been apprised, there have been insufficient and inadequate practice periods provided prior to the playing of the games. In football, particularly, it is impossible to condone a practice period of five or six days for a group of boys who, previously, have never played together, especially after a lapse of an eight or nine month period since previous football competition. Most high school, college and professional teams require a minimum pre-game practice period of fifteen days or more.
2. Further, it is recommended that states subscribing to the attitude of this group as indicated in (1), give consideration to the adoption of regulatory measures which will prohibit or discourage their member

schools, administrative, coaching or instructor personnel, and registered athletic officials from participation, management, supervision, player selection, coaching or officiating in any all-star or out-of-season athletic contests in which high school students or graduates of the previous year are participants.

THESE EXCERPTS from the Minutes of the 1948 meeting of the National Council of the National Federation remain pertinent:

''Many problems arise in connection with various promotions in which attempts are made to use the high school athletic program and the high school athlete's prestige in the sponsoring of post-season contests, all-star contests and games or tournaments for the raising of funds for various charities, clubs or other organizations.

''Evils grow up in connection with this type of contest and untenable situations would arise if this type of promotion were permitted without limitation. Such contests divide the allegiance of high school students, tend to undermine respect for the athlete's own high school coach and encourage the type of adulation which gives the high school athlete an exaggerated notion of the importance of his individual athletic prowess as compared with the importance of his entire school activity program. The high schools have consistently refused to be drawn into promotions of the all-star and post-season variety. If the schoolmen thought there were any values in this type of contest, they could easily provide them through the regular school channels. This has not been done on any sectional or nationwide basis because the high school authorities do not believe such contests are desirable. The athletes to whom these appeals are made have already had a sufficient amount of football or basketball for the season. If they have not, the schools could easily provide for additional competition. There is no good reason why any university, club or other organization or individual should attempt to circumvent the school policies or regulations concerning length of season and number of permissible games, by setting up a promotion in which the prestige built up in high school play should be exploited for the purpose of interesting a group of athletes in a given university or for the purpose of raising funds for an organization. If this type of promotion were permitted to develop without limitation, the school program would be disrupted to the point where the entire high school athletic program would be in disrepute with all educational accrediting agencies.''

As an example of attempts to take pressures off the individual school, here is one of the state association bylaws: ''No post-season festivals, meets, contests or tournaments shall be permitted during the school year by members of this Association unless special authoriztion is given by the Board of Control or the Delegate Assembly.

''No member school or official representative of a member school shall participate, either directly or indirectly, in the promotion, management, supervision, player selection, coaching or officiating of an all-star contest or any other contest involving high school students during the school year unless the entire proceeds of said contest shall revert to the schools or association of schools involved.''

A JOINT STATEMENT addressing the proliferation of all-star events during the school year was issued in 1978 by the National Federation, National Collegiate Athletic Association, National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and National Junior College Athletic Association. The text is as follows:

''THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS, the National Junior College Athletic Association, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and the National Collegiate Athletic Association have prepared this statement to express the concern of each organization in regard to recent proliferation of high school all-star games scheduled during the academic year.

''PARTICIPATION in these all-star contests has resulted in significant loss of class time for the student-athletes involved, creating situations in which the student-athlete may not meet reasonable attendance standards during his senior year in high school. As a result, these all-star games may interfere with the academic pursuits of the student-athletes, and could affect their academic eligibility to participate as college freshmen in intercollegiate athletics. Further, in some instances, these all-star games serve primarily to benefit the promoters of the contests.

''THEREFORE, this statement has been adopted to encourage high school administrators to uphold reasonable academic and attendance standards for all students, regardless of their athletic interests.

''THE INORDINATE loss of class time due to participation in high school all-star games is a problem which high school administrators can help to solve by enforcing attendance requirements. Such action is consistent with the objective of maintaining athletics as an integral part of the high school educational program.

''ACCORDINGLY, the NFSHSA, the NJCAA, the NAIA and the NCAA urge the support of high school administrators in discouraging participation in high school all-star games scheduled during the academic year. With this support, the exploitation of high school students by promoters of such competition can be curtailed.''

YOUR INTERSCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATIONS

STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS are organizations of individual high schools. Each school designates one individual, usually the high school principal, to represent it in the state association. They provide the machinery for crystallization of sentiment and cooperative effort in the development of the policies, regulations and standards for promoting the welfare of high school students in various activities programs. These policies, regulations and standards are formulated by principals, athletic directors, coaches and contest managers who actually administer the school programs.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS are primarily concerned with the administration and the establishment of controls to insure sane activities programs. In an attempt to avoid excesses which would certainly grow without certain controls, it has often been necessary for high school associations to adopt unpopular standards. These are based upon underlying principles of education and serve the best interests of the participants as well as the schools.

THE ROLE OF SCHOOLS to educate youth is an obligation set forth in the laws of each individual state. The authority of high school associations to regulate interscholastic programs is based in some states upon legislation and in other states on litigation. Inherent in the authority granted to each state high school association is the obligation to conduct interscholastic programs which are in the best interests of the students and consistent with the educational objectives of schools. State high school associations assure they meet this obligation by permitting the schools themselves to determine the policies of interscholastic programs.

THE FIRST RECORDED COURT ACTION questioning the authority of a state high school association involved the Ohio High School Athletic Association. In 1924, the OHSAA declared some students of Scott High School in Toledo ineligible. An injunction was sought by Scott High School but was denied on the grounds that: (a) Scott High School, through the act of its principal, became a bona fide member of the Ohio High School Athletic Association and thus became voluntarily subject to its rules and regulations; (b) the board of control in refusing to reinstate the boys of Scott High School, upon petition, was acting in good faith and was within its rights as provided by the rules and regulations of the association; and (c) under these conditions, the board of control did not transcend its authority nor violate any state law. Therefore, its action was legal and binding on the members involved.

THERE WAS A LULL OF 14 YEARS before the next case involving a state association. This was the landmark case of 1938 of **Morrison vs. Roberts of the Oklahoma High School Association.** In this case, a high school football player violated the award rule of the Oklahoma High School Athletic Association and the board of control declared him ineligible to play football for a 1-year period. Court action was brought against the Oklahoma High School Association. The Supreme court of Oklahoma, in ordering dismissal of the suit stated:

> "The Plaintiff has many rights as a citizen and as a high school student but he has no vested right in 'eligibility' as dealt with at such great length in the rules of the Oklahoma High School Athletic Association. There is nothing unlawful or evil in either of those rules or in provision vesting final authority in the board of control."

This case established the authority for the state high school association to formulate and enforce rules of eligibility. It also established the principle that participation on an interscholastic athletic team was a privilege to be earned by meeting certain criteria.

COURTS HAVE HELD that those who are trained in education and administration are charged with the responsibility of developing reasonable rules of participation. In the **Brown vs. Minnesota State High School League** case in 1970, the court, in upholding the state high school league, explicitly recognized the delegation of authority to school officials when it stated:

> "In considering the validity of the rules in question we must at the outset view them in contest with the total educational process, the responsibility for which rests with officials of our educational institutions. Those officials are apparently of the view that high schools are not obligated to prepare or train students for a career in professional athletics. We gather that they conceive their obligation to be the development of the whole person and to avoid an overemphasis in extracurricular athletic activity which may detract from the student's interest in and contribution to the total educational process. They have determined that such overemphasis on athletic activities interferes with academic goals as well as the goals and responsibilities of life for which the education system seeks to prepare our citizens.
>
> "We cannot say that this policy is clearly wrong and accordingly hold there is no basis for substituting our judgment for that of league authorities upon a question which it is authorized by law to determine."

AUTHORITY TO FORMULATE AND ENFORCE RULES is fundamental to nearly all litigation involving State High School Associations and is repeatedly upheld by the courts where the rule in question is reasonable. This is clearly stated in a 1973 judgment involving the Missouri State High

School Activities Association and a commercial baseball camp. The Court of Appeals decision, affirming the lower court decision dismissing the suit, reads in part:

> ''Along with entrusting the education of our children to teachers and administrators, we also entrust the control and supervision of the extracurricular activities incident to that education. Implicit in the responsibility for these activities is the power to make reasonable rules and regulations. We are dealing here with numerous schools who have voluntarily joined an association. As members of this association, they may, by majority vote, enact rules to govern their interaction. It is obvious that chaos would result without such rules. It is also obvious that the members are in the most advantageous position to appreciate the regulations under which they must act to achieve desired goals. The court should not interfere with the enactment of those regulations as long as they are reasonable and do not infringe on public policy or law.''

NATIONAL FEDERATION AWARDS PROGRAM

AWARD OF MERIT

The highest honor the National Federation may bestow is the Award of Merit. It is presented to an individual who has made significant contributions to the National Federation and activity programs at the national level, or whose actions and involvement have resulted in a notable impact on high school activities nationally. Also considered is the individual's record of service to the high school community at the state and regional levels.

The 1990 Award of Merit was presented to Dr. Albert L. Burr, principal, Clayton High School (Clayton, Missouri), and former National Federation president (1980-81).

Previous Award of Merit recipients include: John K. Archer (New York); A. Foster Bridges (Tennessee); S. F. Burke (Georgie); Walter Byers (NCAA); W. Gordon Eismon (West Virginia); Harold Emswiler (Ohio); Clifford B. Fagan (Wisconsin and National Federation); Gerald R. Ford (President of the United States); Charles E. Forsythe (Michigan); Gill Gideon (Tennessee); James G. Growney (New Jersey); H. A. Hendrickson (Arizona); Irvin A. Keller (Missouri); Bowie K. Kuhn (New York); Paul E. Landis (Ohio); Floyd E. Lay (Florida); Paul F. Neverman (Wisconsin); Vern L. Norris (Michigan); William C. Pace (Virginia); L. V. Phillips (Indiana); Lyle T. Quinn (Iowa); John E. Roberts (Wisconsin); William W. Russell (California); Edward J. Ryan (Oregon); Henry E. Rybus (Washington); and Albert Willis (Illinois).

AMERICAN TRADITION AWARD

The American Tradition Award may be presented to a corporation, foundation or organization which has made a major financial or in-kind service contribution to the National Federation or high school activities on a national level. Also, each recipient is listed in the National High School Sports Hall of Fame as a major contributor in support of high school activity programs.

NATIONAL FEDERATION CITATIONS

Citations may be awarded to individuals whose contributions have impacted high school activity programs through their association with one of the following groups of professionals: athletic directors; coaches; officials; music adjudicators and directors; speech, drama and debate directors. A longstanding and distinguished record of involvement with high school activity programs at the local and state levels, and the admiration and respect of their colleagues are also factors in determining recipients.

The following individuals received 1990 National Federation Citations in the categories indicated:

Athletic Directors: Dee Gard (Kansas); David Harris, Jr. (North Carolina); Bill Holmstrom (Iowa); Murney Lazier (Illinois); Ron Park (Nebraska); Sister Lynn Winsor (Arizona).

Coaches: Ginny Honomichl (Kansas).

Officials: Norman VanArsdalen (New Jersey).

Music Adjudicators and Directors: James Croft (Florida).

Speech, Drama and Debate Directors: Keith Akins (Kansas).

OUTSTANDING SERVICE AWARDS

Outstanding Service Awards may be presented to individuals to recognize a record of longstanding service and dedication to the National Federation within a specific sport, or for a significant contribution to high school activity programs.

The following individuals received 1990 Outstanding Service Awards in the categories indicated:

Basketball: J. Dallas Shirley (Virginia).

Football: Ronnie Carter (Tennessee); Rex Jones (Nebraska); Tom Mills (Kentucky); Don Robinson (Illinois); Bernie Stooking (South Dakota); Alex Somerville (Maine); Marion Tree (Utah).

Ice Hockey: Robert H. Hayden (Michigan).

Track and Field: Larry Arason (California); Norm Lord (Virginia).

Volleyball: Reba Sims (Missouri).

Special: Linda Chappell (Missouri), Interscholastic Cheerleading; Dick Floyd (Texas), Interscholastic Music; David Wilson (Mississippi), Interscholastic Music; Jon Fitzgerald (Michigan), Interscholastic Speech and Debate; Frank Sferra (Colorado), Interscholastic Speech and Debate; Wilson Sporting Goods (Illinois), National Federation Film Program.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AWARD

Each year the National Federation recognizes individuals whose terms on the National Federation Executive Committee have expired. These are given in recognition of their commitment to leadership of the National Federation.

The following individuals received the Executive Committee Membership Award in 1990: Earl S. Gillespie (Virginia), Ben L. Kerfoot (Idaho), Melvin Olson (North Dakota), and Bernie Saggau (Iowa).

PAST PRESIDENT'S AWARD

Bernie Saggau (Iowa) was presented the Past President's Award in recognition of his leadership as president of the National Federation Executive Committee, 1988-89.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS HALL OF FAME AWARDS

Awards are presented each year to individuals who have been inducted into the National High School Sports Hall of Fame, which is located in Kansas City, Missouri. The Hall of Fame was initiated in 1982.

Individuals who have had distinguished careers as a high school athlete, coach, contest official or administrator are considered each year by the Hall of Fame Screening and Selection Committees. Although the committees cannot discount what a person accomplishes later in life, the most important criterion is the high school experience.

Inductees are presented awards and medallions at the annual Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony, held each summer in conjunction with the National Federation Annual Meeting.

Following are those individuals inducted into the National High School Sports Hall of Fame:

Athletes: Alan Ameche (Wisconsin); Denise Long Andre (Iowa); Johnny Bench (Oklahoma); Jim Bond (Texas); Bill Bradley (Missouri); Billy Brown (Louisiana); Quinn Buckner (Illinois); Chandra Cheeseborough (Florida); Bart Conner (Illinois); Len Dawson (Ohio); Dike Eddleman (Illinois); Joe Ferguson (Louisiana); Dan Gable (Iowa); Harold ''Red'' Grange (Illinois); Cliff Hagan (Kentucky); Ken Hall (Texas); Brutus Hamilton (Missouri); John Havlicek (Ohio); Elroy Hirsch (Wisconsin); Paul Hornung (Kentucky); Rafer Johnson (California); Jackie Joyner-Kersee (Illinois); Janet Karvonen (Minnesota); Don Kessinger (Arkansas); Jerry Lucas (Ohio); Bob Mathias (California); Randy Matson (Texas); John Mayasich (Minnesota); Cheryl Miller (California); Ralph Miller (Kansas); Billy Mills (South Dakota/Kansas); Rick Mount (Indiana); Kim Mulkey (Louisiana); Bronko Nagurski (Minnesota); Jack Nicklaus (Ohio); Cindy Noble (Ohio); Al Oerter (New York); Merlin Olsen (Utah); Jesse Owens (Ohio); Arnold Palmer (Pennsylvania); Oscar Robertson (Indiana); Joe Romig (Colorado); Jim Ryun (Kansas); Bart Starr (Alabama); Pat Summerall (Florida); Don Sutton (Florida); Jim Taylor (Louisiana); Robert ''Fuzzy'' Vandivier (Indiana); Jerry West (West Virginia); Byron White (Colorado); Lynette Woodard (Kansas).

Coaches: Julius ''Pinky'' Babb (South Carolina); Tom Barringer (Pennsylvania); Wright Bazemore (Georgia); C. H. ''Okie'' Blanchard (Wyoming); Augie Bossu (Ohio); Ralph Bowyer (New Mexico); Wilbur Braithwaite

(Utah); Paul Brown (Ohio); Jimmie Bryan (Virginia); Jennings Boyd (West Virginia); Win Brockmeyer (Wisconsin); John Campbell (Indiana); Sid Cichy (North Dakota); Joe Coviello (New Jersey); Ralph Cummins (Virginia); Harry "Swede" Dahlberg (Montana); Jerry Dellinger (Idaho); Charles Farina (Illinois); Vergil Fletcher (Illinois); Gordon Gillespie (Illinois); Lofton Greene (Michigan); Art Hendricks (Ohio); Robert B. Jamieson (North Carolina); Bill Martin (Virginia); John McKissick (South Carolina); Richard Meyer (Ohio); Vince Meyer (Iowa); Charles Moser (Texas); Russ Parsons (West Virginia); Vincent Schaefer (Florida); Walt Shublom (Kansas); Robert Siddens (Iowa); Boyce Smith (Tennessee); Tom Stanton (Missouri); Ralph Tasker (New Mexico); Bertha Teague (Oklahoma); Arthur Trout (Illinois); Walter "Buck" Van Huss (Tennessee); Paul Walker (Ohio); Gordon Wood (Texas).

Officials: Jordan Besozzi (Ohio); Bill Blackburn (Oklahoma); Greever Crouse (Virginia); Dan Gaylord (Alabama); Norman Geske (Illinois); Calvin Harms (Iowa); James "Bee" Harper (South Carolina); Mel Otero (New Mexico); Keith Parker (Illinois); Marvin Fay Reid (Mississippi); Mack Schaffer (Ohio); Norm Van Arsdalen (New Jersey); Fred "Brick" Young (Illinois).

Others: Kurt Beyer (New York); Jim Dutcher (Montana); Cliff Fagan (Wisconsin/Illinois); Charles Forsythe (Michigan); Harley Graf (Wisconsin); John Griffith (Illinois); Cliff Harper (Alabama); Floyd Lay (Florida); Paul McCall (Oregon); Paul Neverman (Wisconsin); H. V. Porter (Illinois); Herman L. "Bubba" Scott (Alabama); Milt Sprunger (Illinois); John Youngblood (Virginia).

Corporate: Eastman Kodak Company; Hazelden-Cork Foundation; Walt Disney Productions.

HELEN DURBIN MEMORIAL AWARD

At its January 1989 meeting, the National Federation Executive Committee voted to establish an annual award for state associations in honor of the late Helen M. Durbin. Motivated by her concern for the health and well-being of the nation's youth, Mrs. Durbin was actively involved in the TARGET Program from its inception until her death.

The Helen Durbin Memorial Award is presented annually to a member state high school association for outstanding and exemplary efforts to influence school-age youth toward a more healthy lifestyle that is free from alcohol and other drugs. The 1990 Helen Durbin Memorial Award was presented to the Minnesota State High School League.

OPTIONAL LIMITATIONS BY STATE

	BASEBALL			BASKETBALL		FOOTBALL			TRACK AND FIELD		
STATES	Protests Recognized	10-run rule	Suspended games permitted	Games permitted	Summer competition	Spring football (days)	Early season cond. period (days)	No. of games permitted	Discus throw included	Javelin included	Inter. hurdles incl.
Alabama		X	X	20		15	3	10	X		X
Alaska				22				8	X		X
Arizona				20		15	18-20	10	X		X
Arkansas		X	X	22-30			19	10	X		X
California									X		X
Colorado			X	18 or 19			5	10	X		X(low)
Connecticut				20		15	[illegible]	10	X	X	X
Delaware	X		X	20	X		[illegible]	10	X		X
Dist. of Col.	X	X	X	24	X	10	[illegible]	10	X		X
Florida		X	X	22	X	20		10	X		X
Georgia	X			18					X		X
Hawaii	X	X	X	18	X	10		11	X		X
Idaho		X	X	20	X		4	10	X		X
Illinois		X	X	18-21	X		3	9	X		X
Indiana		X	X	18-20			2	8	X		
Iowa		X	X	18			3	9	X		
Kansas		X	X	18			3	9	X	X	X
Kentucky		X		24	X		10	11	X		X (low)
Louisiana		X	X	20		15	8	10	X	X	
Maine			X	18				9	X	X	X
Maryland			X	20	X			10	X		X
Massachusetts	X		X	20	X		3	10	X	X	X
Michigan		X	X	20			3	9	X		X (low)
Minnesota		X		18-20	X		5	9	X		X
Mississippi		X	X	22 or 28	X	20	5	10	X		X
Missouri	X	X	X	16 or 18	X		3	10	X		X
Montana				18B-18G			12	10	X	X	X
Nebraska		X		16			2	9	X		X
Nevada			X	20			3	9	X		X (low)
New Hampshire	X		X	18			5	9	X	X	X
New Jersey			X	26				9	X	X	X
New Mexico	X	X	X	22	X		5	10 or 11	X	X	X
New York	X		X	20			5	10	X		X
North Carolina	X		X	23	X		6	10	X		X
North Dakota		X		18	X		3	9	X	X	X
Ohio		X	X	20	X		4	10	X		X 36''
Oklahoma		X	X	20 or 18	X		3	10	X		X
Oregon		X		20-22	X		3	9	X	X	X
Pennsylvania		X	X	24				11	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X		X	24	X		5	11	X	X	X
South Carolina	X	X	X	24	X	10	14	11	X		X
South Dakota				18			3	8	X		X
Tennessee		X	X	26	X	10		11	X		X
Texas		X	X	28	X	21	8	10	X		X
Utah	X	X	X	18-20			20	9	X	X	X
Vermont	X	X	X	20	X		6	9	X	X	X
Virginia			X	20			5	10	X		X
Washington			X	20			14	10	X	X	X
West Virginia		X	X	20	X		5	10	X		X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	20	X		3	9	X		X
Wyoming				16-18	X		14	8 or 9	X		X

STATE SPONSORED COMPETITION

NONATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

STATES	Supervise Programs	Academic	Commercial	Debate	Declamation	Music	Student Council	Cheerleading	Journalism	Drama	Science Fair	Chess
Alabama		X						X				
Alaska	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		
Arizona	X			X		X				X		X
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
California												
Colorado	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		
Connecticut	X	X		X		X	X	X			X	X
Delaware												
Dist. of Col.												
Florida	X					X	X					
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Hawaii												
Idaho	X			X	X	X		X		X		
Illinois	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X
Indiana												
Iowa												
Kansas	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		
Kentucky												
Louisiana												
Maine	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Maryland												
Massachusetts												
Michigan												
Minnesota	X			X	X	X		X		X		
Mississippi	X			X	X	X						
Missouri	X			X	X	X		X		X		
Montana	X			X	X	X		X		X		
Nebraska	X			X	X	X			X	X		
Nevada	X						X	X				
New Hampshire												
New Jersey												
New Mexico	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X
New York												
North Carolina												
North Dakota	X			X	X	X		X		X		
Ohio												
Oklahoma	X	X		X	X	X		X		X		
Oregon	X			X		X		X				
Pennsylvania												
Rhode Island												
South Carolina												
South Dakota	X			X	X	X	X		X	X		
Tennessee												
Texas	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Utah	X			X		X				X		
Vermont	X			X		X	X	X		X	X	
Virginia	X	X		X	X			X	X	X		
Washington	X			X		X		X		X		
West Virginia	X					X		X				
Wisconsin												
Wyoming	X			X		X	X		X	X		

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

States Which Determine State Championships In Boys and Girls Sports	Archery	Badminton	Baseball	Basketball	Bowling	Cross Country	Curling	Decathlon/Pentathlon	Field Hockey	Fencing	Football	Golf	Gymnastics	Ice Hockey	Indoor Track	Skiing	Soccer	Softball	Swimming	Tennis	Track	Volleyball	Wrestling
Alabama			B	B G		B G		B G			B	B G	G		B G		B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Alaska				B G		B G					B			B		B G			B G		B G	G	B
Arizona		G	B	B G		B G					B	B G	G				B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Arkansas			B	B G		B G		B G			B	B G	G						B G	B G	B G	G	
California				B G		B G						B G									B G	G	B
Colorado			B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G	B		B G	B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Connecticut			B	B G		B G		B G	G		B	B	G	B	B G		B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Delaware			B	B G		B G			G		B	B			B G		B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
District of Columbia			B	B G		B G					B	B			B G		B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	
Florida			B	B G		B G		B G			B	B G					B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Georgia			B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G				B	G	B G	B G	B G		B
Hawaii			B	B G	B G	B G						B G					B G	G	B G	B G	B G	B G	B
Idaho				B G		B G					B	B G						G		B G	B G	G	B
Illinois		G	B	B G	G	B G					B	B G	B G				B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Indiana			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G					G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Iowa			B	B G	B G	B G			G		B	B G	G					G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Kansas			B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G				B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Kentucky			B	B G		B G					B	B G					B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Louisiana			B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G		B G		B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Maine			B	B G		B G			G		B	B G	G	B	B G	B G	B G	G	B G	B G	B G		B
Maryland			B	B G		B G			G		B	B G			B G		B G	G		B G	B G	G	B
Massachusetts			B	B G		B G		G				B G	B G	B	B G	B G	B G	G	B G	B G	B G	B G	B
Michigan			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G	B		B G	B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Minnesota			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G	B		B G	B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Mississippi			B	B G		B G					B	B					B	G		B G	B G		
Missouri			B	B G		B G					B	B G					B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

States Which Determine State Championships In Boys and Girls Sports	Archery	Badminton	Baseball	Basketball	Bowling	Cross Country	Curling	Decathlon/Pentathlon	Field Hockey	Fencing	Football	Golf	Gymnastics	Ice Hockey	Indoor Track	Skiing	Soccer	Softball	Swimming	Tennis	Track	Volleyball	Wrestling
Montana				B G		B G					B	B G					B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Nebraska			B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G				B G		B G	B G	B G	G	B
Nevada			B	B G		B G					B	B G					B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
New Hampshire			B	B G		B G		B G	G		B	B G	G	B	B G	B G	B G	G		B G	B G	G	B
New Jersey			B	B G	B G	B G			G	B G	B	B	B G	B	B G		B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
New Mexico			B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G				B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
New York			B	B G	B G	B G		B G	G			B	B G	B	B G	B G	B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
North Carolina			B	B G		B G					B	B			B G		B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
North Dakota			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G	B					B G	B G	B G	G	B
Ohio			B	B G		B G			G		B	B	B G	B			B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Oklahoma			B	B G		B G					B	B G					B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Oregon			B	B G		B G					B	B G					B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Pennsylvania			B	B G		B G			G		B	B G	G				B	G	B G	B G	B G	B G	B
Rhode Island			B	B G		B G			G		B	B	G	B	B G		B G	G	B G	B G	B G	B G	B
South Carolina			B	B G		B G					B	B					B	G		B G	B G	G	B
South Dakota				B G		B G					B	B G	G							B G	B G	G	B
Tennessee			B	B G		B G		B G			B	B G					B G	G		B G	B G	G	B
Texas			B	B G		B G					B	B G					B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	
Utah			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G				B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Vermont			B	B G		B G			G		B	B G	G	B		B G	B G	G		B G	B G		B
Virginia			B	B G		B G			G		B	B	G		B G		B G	G		B G	B G	G	B
Washington			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G				B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
West Virginia			B	B G		B G					B	B*					B*	G		B G	B G	G	B
Wisconsin			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G	B			B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Wyoming				B G		B G					B	B G	B G			B G	B G		B G	B G	B G	G	B

*Co-ed

1990 SPORTS PARTICIPATION SURVEY

Conducted By

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

Based on Competition at the Interscholastic Level in 1989-90 School Year

	BOYS		GIRLS	
	Number of Schools	Number of Participants	Number of Schools	Number of Participants
ARCHERY	4	80	16	128
BADMINTON	142	2,617	311	6,693
BASEBALL	13,629	413,581	*22	650
BASKETBALL	16,710	517,271	16,188	389,668
BOWLING	593	7,715	543	5,968
CANOEING	6	147	6	142
CREW	33	834	24	688
CROSS COUNTRY	10,311	155,806	9,272	104,876
DECATHLON	159	385	4	13
EQUESTRIAN	13	69	19	184
FENCING	76	890	35	625
FIELD HOCKEY	1	**17	1,484	50,237
FOOTBALL—11-man	12,985	926,474	*12	86
9-man	303	6,024		12
8-man	539	10,995		
6-man	159	4,264		
GOLF	*9,773	122,998	*4,052	[illegible]
GYMNASTICS	333	3,887	1,784	[illegible],517
HEPTATHLON			*49	208
ICE HOCKEY	881	22,590	48	80
JUDO	21	163		
LACROSSE	360	18,426	216	8,813
PENTATHLON	3	11	89	127
RIFLERY	188	2,076	104	726
SKIING (Cross Country)	359	4,994	335	3,889
(Downhill)	302	4,836	287	3,098
SOCCER	6,561	220,777	4,128	111,711
SOFTBALL (Fast Pitch)	86	1,665	8,688	205,040
(Slow Pitch)	14	231	1,910	37,269
SWIMMING & DIVING	4,306	85,112	*4,227	84,760
TENNIS	8,941	136,939	8,550	128,076
TRACK & FIELD (Indoor)	1,857	44,752	1,936	44,110
(Outdoor)	14,270	405,684	13,982	308,810
VOLLEYBALL	928	16,677	*11,996	293,688
WATER POLO	343	9,465	59	869
WEIGHT LIFTING	381	15,826	135	1,982
WRESTLING	8,416	233,856	101	112
OTHER	4	58	22	386

*Includes some co-educational teams

**Includes girls playing on boys' teams and boys playing on girls' teams

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS
SUMMARY
1989-90 SPORTS PARTICIPATION SURVEY

TEN MOST POPULAR BOYS SPORTS

Schools		Participants	
1. Basketball	16,710	1. Football	947,757
2. Track & Field (Outdoor)	14,270	2. Basketball	517,271
3. Football	13,986	3. Baseball	413,581
4. Baseball	13,629	4. Track & Field (Outdoor)	405,684
5. Cross Country	10,311	5. Wrestling	233,856
6. Golf	9,773	6. Soccer	220,777
7. Tennis	8,941	7. Cross Country	155,806
8. Wrestling	8,416	8. Tennis	136,939
9. Soccer	6,561	9. Golf	122,998
10. Swimming & Diving	4,306	10. Swimming & Diving	85,112

TEN MOST POPULAR GIRLS SPORTS

Schools		Participants	
1. Basketball	16,188	1. Basketball	389,668
2. Track & Field (Outdoor)	13,982	2. Track & Field (Outdoor)	308,810
3. Volleyball	11,996	3. Volleyball	293,688
4. Cross Country	9,272	4. Softball (Fast Pitch)	205,040
5. Softball (Fast Pitch)	8,688	5. Tennis	128,076
6. Tennis	8,550	6. Soccer	111,711
7. Swimming & Diving	4,227	7. Cross Country	104,876
8. Soccer	4,128	8. Swimming & Diving	84,760
9. Golf	4,052	9. Field Hockey	50,237
10. Track & Field (Indoor)	1,936	10. Golf	40,418

SPORTS PARTICIPATION SURVEY TOTALS

Year	Boy Participants	Year	Girl Participants
1971	3,666,917	1971	294,015
1972-73	3,770,621	1972-73	817,073
1973-74	4,070,125	1973-74	1,300,169
1975-76	4,109,021	1975-76	1,645,039
1977-78	4,367,442	1977-78	2,083,040
1978-79	3,709,512	1978-79	1,854,400
1979-80	3,517,829	1979-80	1,750,264
1980-81	3,503,124	1980-81	1,853,789
1981-82	3,409,081	1981-82	1,810,671
1982-83	3,355,558	1982-83	1,779,972
1983-84	3,303,599	1983-84	1,747,346
1984-85	3,354,284	1984-85	1,757,884
1985-86	3,344,275	1985-86	1,807,121
1986-87	3,364,082	1986-87	1,836,356
1987-88	3,425,777	1987-88	1,849,684
1988-89	3,416,844	1988-89	1,839,352
1989-90	3,398,192	1989-99	1,858,659

BOYS PARTICIPATION

STATE	Baseball Schools	Baseball Particip.	Basketball Schools	Basketball Particip.	Cross Country Schools	Cross Country Particip.	Football 11-Man Schools	Football 11-Man Particip.
ALABAMA	336	7,755	398	11,469	38	460	373	21,532
ALASKA			118	2,284	101	804	17	1,154
ARIZONA	164	5,783	168	5,505	115	1,539	155	11,811
ARKANSAS	259	6,972	350	14,468	68	775	201	34,788
CALIFORNIA	872	32,092	949	32,410	729	15,421	778	74,041
COLORADO	209	6,269	275	7,538	156	2,013	186	13,033
CONNECTICUT	168	5,627	172	4,789	164	2,437	118	7,015
DELAWARE	40	1,438	40	1,215	33	469	38	2,119
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	242	11	550	8	200	11	600
FLORIDA	423	11,185	436	11,499	307	3,600	361	27,986
GEORGIA	322	8,677	339	9,678	213	2,594	317	22,614
HAWAII	54	1,466	58	1,449	43	581	48	3,376
IDAHO	58	1,719	131	4,410	61	727	120	7,487
ILLINOIS	639	22,301	762	25,222	380	7,103	562	49,026
INDIANA	396	12,079	412	13,465	390	5,276	335	21,396
IOWA	414	10,871	428	13,428	258	2,995	368	21,055
KANSAS	100	3,204	365	9,768	207	2,238	250	12,511
KENTUCKY	275	5,795	284	7,714	207	1,497	202	7,195
LOUISIANA	308	8,008	408	12,240	306	3,366	285	15,640
MAINE	112	3,099	120	3,728	96	1,021	55	2,770
MARYLAND	150	4,615	150	4,348	125	1,808	141	9,583
MASSACHUSETTS	311	11,854	320	10,800	260	3,988	270	16,906
MICHIGAN	633	19,338	701	26,739	524	6,669	624	42,436
MINNESOTA	443	9,100	458	10,094	275	2,938	363	17,471
MISSISSIPPI	245	6,723	267	5,260	76	891	209	14,260
MISSOURI	416	10,762	551	15,054	232	4,032	314	20,419
MONTANA			183	5,347	42	731	83	4,947
NEBRASKA	23	901	341	8,288	121	1,340	179	9,406
NEVADA	43	1,300	61	2,600	34	950	47	4,300
NEW HAMPSHIRE	85	2,427	86	2,486	63	831	35	2,187
NEW JERSEY	389	16,847	387	14,638	281	6,762	352	26,456
NEW MEXICO	79	2,194	130	3,538	70	947	90	4,694
NEW YORK	677	20,289	677	19,463	480	6,559	508	30,131
NORTH CAROLINA	328	12,150	328	9,020	207	2,778	315	21,650
NORTH DAKOTA	40	600	218	4,650	38	359	61	3,235
OHIO	770	22,733	792	25,654	665	7,976	717	42,786
OKLAHOMA	407	8,158	484	8,474	89	1,054	331	10,790
OREGON	197	8,865	253	9,108	171	2,565	185	11,840
PENNSYLVANIA	577	18,900	627	17,720	440	6,040	544	25,880
RHODE ISLAND	44	1,051	43	797	36	600	39	1,771
SOUTH CAROLINA	187	4,906	196	6,377	84	1,294	193	14,929
SOUTH DAKOTA			192	5,445	111	1,114	63	3,409
TENNESSEE	296	7,716	334	9,686	181	3,258	293	23,050
TEXAS	880	32,750	1,169	53,153	862	21,252	941	125,123
UTAH	87	2,493	104	3,058	77	1,333	83	6,772
VERMONT	60	1,696	64	1,807	42	431	20	1,230
VIRGINIA	265	7,651	278	9,000	198	2,796	274	19,949
WASHINGTON	298	9,119	348	11,445	248	4,515	267	19,739
WEST VIRGINIA	152	3,099	252	4,781	66	643	222	7,421
WISCONSIN	387	10,762	421	13,578	304	3,969	393	24,025
WYOMING			71	2,034	29	307	49	2,530

STATE	Football 8-Man Schools	Football 8-Man Particip.	Golf Schools	Golf Particip.	Gymnastics Schools	Gymnastics Particip.	Ice Hockey Schools	Ice Hockey Particip.
ALABAMA			115	1,008				
ALASKA							18	524
ARIZONA	18	452	105	1,116				
ARKANSAS			107	898				
CALIFORNIA	42	1,143	514	6,476	18	259		
COLORADO	43	603	111	1,450	12	118	12	248
CONNECTICUT			143	1,566			54	1,200
DELAWARE			29	342	1	1		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			2	16				
FLORIDA			312	2,737	8	41		
GEORGIA			246	2,139	2	34		
HAWAII			43	261				
IDAHO			55	785	2	24		
ILLINOIS			376	6,535	61	1,148		
INDIANA			354	4,111				
IOWA			343	5,467			5	68
KANSAS	105	2,044	198	2,657	5	35		
KENTUCKY			205	1,465				
LOUISIANA			163	1,141	6	54		
MAINE			64	614	4	14	29	726
MARYLAND			107	857	12	135		
MASSACHUSETTS			213	2,580	21	244	200	6,356
MICHIGAN			455	5,659	10	21	91	1,836
MINNESOTA			351	3,535	16	197	179	4,740
MISSISSIPPI			66	927				
MISSOURI	16	335	232	3,277				
MONTANA	47	856	55	718				
NEBRASKA	127	2,981	157	2,101	17	116		
NEVADA	8	175	32	450				
NEW HAMPSHIRE			33	382	3	31	22	437
NEW JERSEY			162	3,253	28	449	52	1,521
NEW MEXICO			48	567				
NEW YORK			467	5,261	36	504	81	1,870
NORTH CAROLINA			259	2,849				
NORTH DAKOTA			76	926			13	441
OHIO			652	7,471	48	191	39	780
OKLAHOMA	52	851	152	1,103				
OREGON	43	645	127	1,016				
PENNSYLVANIA			413	4,300	5	80		
RHODE ISLAND			34	310			27	603
SOUTH CAROLINA			121	1,257				
SOUTH DAKOTA			64	726				
TENNESSEE			220	1,980				
TEXAS			901	19,050				
UTAH			76	950				
VERMONT			34	343			21	466
VIRGINIA			205	2,097	13	154		
WASHINGTON	38	910	200	2,467				
WEST VIRGINIA			88	753				
WISCONSIN			263	4,609			38	774
WYOMING			25	440	5	37		

*Includes some co-educational teams

	Skiing-Alpine		Soccer		Swimming & Diving		Tennis	
STATE	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA			44	1,512	25	190	105	1,095
ALASKA			8	363	25	434	6	118
ARIZONA			75	2,297	56	994	102	1,507
ARKANSAS					26	312	120	1,402
CALIFORNIA	7	117	686	24,245	464	13,283	632	12,866
COLORADO	12	173	109	4,016	96	1,958	98	2,188
CONNECTICUT			151	5,542	87	1,029	141	2,081
DELAWARE			33	1,314	15	353	25	458
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			6	150	10	300	11	200
FLORIDA			319	8,925	246	3,481	318	3,302
GEORGIA			158	4,584	78	1,021	300	3,063
HAWAII			40	1,232	45	314	47	532
IDAHO			18	161	1	4	37	709
ILLINOIS			237	10.039	239	4,971	282	6,221
INDIANA					194	3,961	301	4,940
IOWA			54	2,286	55	1,152	165	1,916
KANSAS			49	1,988	42	817	124	1,956
KENTUCKY			120	3,025	77	885	212	910
LOUISIANA			84	1,260	63	945	188	1,310
MAINE	30	417	107	3,469	32	423	63	789
MARYLAND			145	5,229	50	746	140	1,741
MASSACHUSETTS	49	850	281	10,876	94	1,575	196	2,896
MICHIGAN	76	1,040	253	7,936	232	4,718	354	6,610
MINNESOTA	43	759	85	3,965	127	1,919	166	3,282
MISSISSIPPI			47	1,627			151	1,429
MISSOURI			143	5,286	143	5,286	171	2,939
MONTANA					15	216	29	659
NEBRASKA			30	979	32	551	46	763
NEVADA	13	350	25	1,000	22	775	25	315
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37	532	78	2,636	10	100	44	646
NEW JERSEY			351	14,949	112	2,958	311	4,942
NEW MEXICO			39	1,052	25	409	46	521
NEW YORK			556	19,638	229	4,150	459	7,305
NORTH CAROLINA			167	4,843	104	1,320	261	3,654
NORTH DAKOTA			10	277	10	219	19	282
OHIO	3	107	372	12,564	250	3,456	438	6,377
OKLAHOMA			63	1,427	54	595	102	965
OREGON			108	3.240	88	1,320	109	872
PENNSYLVANIA			376	13.080	221	3,240	348	3.500
RHODE ISLAND			41	1,216	17	266	35	663
SOUTH CAROLINA			87	2,620			109	1,384
SOUTH DAKOTA							17	317
TENNESSEE			105	2,835			228	4,332
TEXAS			287	7,235	261	7,250	1,062	19,750
UTAH			57	1,733	49	1,184	72	1,059
VERMONT	25	372	59	2,025			25	350
VIRGINIA			158	4,794	51	1,039	209	2,765
WASHINGTON			192	6,091	104	2,255	215	4,317
WEST VIRGINIA			33	776	4	46	107	948
WISCONSIN			104	3,989	102	2,202	156	3,550
WYOMING	7	119	11	451	24	490	14	243

*Includes some co-educational teams

STATE	Track & Field Indoor		Track & Field Outdoor		Volleyball		Wrestling	
	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA	70	1,192	195	4,162			41	997
ALASKA			45	993	69	107	83	1,194
ARIZONA			153	4,506			133	4,226
ARKANSAS			267	5,610				
CALIFORNIA	12	307	715	31,671	232	5,779	584	21,025
COLORADO			260	6,495			206	5,187
CONNECTICUT	78	1,900	151	5,123			93	2,412
DELAWARE	22	429	29	826	1	16	39	1,115
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11	330	11	330			2	40
FLORIDA			353	9,777			236	6,822
GEORGIA			301	6,867			169	4,403
HAWAII			56	673	48	741	48	1,037
IDAHO	32	173	117	3,168			81	2,841
ILLINOIS			614	21,514	16	216	386	15,994
INDIANA			388	11,584			318	9,255
IOWA	127	3,334	399	9,372			296	7,201
KANSAS			363	8,589			165	4,598
KENTUCKY			238	3,610			54	790
LOUISIANA	102	1,122	406	8,526			44	968
MAINE	40	872	75	2,038	15	206	47	1,068
MARYLAND	105	2,158	137	3,631	21	233	137	3,876
MASSACHUSETTS	153	4,602	250	8,338	35	791	124	3,093
MICHIGAN	76	3,593	643	16,254	5	130	441	12,082
MINNESOTA			436	8,331			351	5,589
MISSISSIPPI			220	3,836				
MISSOURI			418	12,329	171	2,939	173	6,856
MONTANA			183	3,584			77	1,704
NEBRASKA			339	6,836			192	3,813
NEVADA			61	2,000			38	1,250
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	673	55	1,641	7	126	18	513
NEW JERSEY	185	5,509	321	11,532			315	10,641
NEW MEXICO			124	3,156			47	1,329
NEW YORK	239	5,205	512	15,414	142	2,819	452	11,743
NORTH CAROLINA	70	1,050	294	9,680	4	50	230	6,049
NORTH DAKOTA			173	2,790			60	1,184
OHIO	204	4,750	752	21,281	37	730	574	15,424
OKLAHOMA			396	3,909			137	2,806
OREGON			240	12,000			170	4,250
PENNSYLVANIA	152	3,280	499	15,000	103	1,360	477	12,020
RHODE ISLAND	21	818	34	1,165	16	334	31	857
SOUTH CAROLINA			175	5,084			80	2,462
SOUTH DAKOTA			184	4,325			94	1,732
TENNESSEE			211	6,119			102	3,876
TEXAS			1,136	43,000				
UTAH			96	3,740			88	3,104
VERMONT	3	42	30	828	1	20	17	318
VIRGINIA	121	3,337	259	7,853	5	80	202	6,595
WASHINGTON			326	10,549			247	8,776
WEST VIRGINIA			178	3,122			114	1,742
WISCONSIN			380	11,253			352	7,793
WYOMING	6	76	72	1,730			51	1,206

SPORT	State	Schools	Participants
ARCHERY	New York	4	80
BADMINTON	California	126	2,398
	Maryland	9	98
	New York	7	121
BOWLING	Delaware	1	60
	Hawaii	43	293
	Idaho	12	56
	Iowa	32	342
	Maine	1	35
	Maryland	5	36
	Michigan	10	117
	Nevada	12	500
	New Jersey	133	2,463
	New York	255	2,923
	Ohio	22	236
	Pennsylvania	58	575
	Rhode Island	9	79
CANOEING	Hawaii	6	147
CREW	Delaware	1	44
	Maine	1	12
	Michigan	7	52
	New Hampshire	1	10
	Ohio	9	113
	Virginia	13	583
	West Virginia	1	20
DECATHLON	Alabama	12	40
	Arkansas	35	56
	Florida	34	160
	Idaho	10	13
	New Hampshire	6	14
	Ohio	1	12
	Tennessee	60	90
EQUESTRIAN	Michigan	13	69
FENCING	New Jersey	23	589
	New York	50	255
	Ohio	2	36
	Vermont	1	10
FIELD HOCKEY	Maine	1	17
FOOTBALL (9-man)	California	7	343
	Minnesota	88	1,641
	Mississippi	1	19
	North Dakota	79	1,620
	South Dakota	116	2,148
	Wyoming	12	253
FOOTBALL (6-man)	Colorado	18	218
	Montana	9	124
	Nebraska	31	455
	New Mexico	11	166
	Texas	90	3,301
JUDO	Hawaii	21	163
LACROSSE	Delaware	11	336
	Maine	9	333
	Maryland	57	2,745
	Massachusetts	36	2,035
	Michigan	11	537
	New Hampshire	5	277
	New Jersey	36	1,843
	New York	159	8,657
	North Carolina	1	40
	Ohio	9	505
	Vermont	6	190
	Virginia	20	928
PENTATHLON	Idaho	3	11

**Includes girls playing on boys' teams and boys playing on girls' teams

SPORT	State	Schools	Participants
RIFLERY	Alaska	10	176
	Georgia	41	366
	Hawaii	11	86
	Maine	3	32
	Michigan	2	43
	Nevada	20	200
	New York	50	583
	Ohio	4	47
	Pennsylvania	44	520
	Virginia	3	23
SKIING (Cross Country)	Alaska	23	331
	Colorado	12	84
	Idaho	1	6
	Maine	31	302
	Massachusetts	23	315
	Michigan	4	57
	Minnesota	73	800
	Nevada	4	40
	New Hampshire	37	375
	New Jersey	19	506
	New York	99	1,887
	Vermont	26	211
	Wyoming	7	80
SOFTBALL (Fast Pitch)	California	42	934
	Maine	6	117
	Michigan	11	334
	Missouri	26	279
	New Hampshire	1	1
SOFTBALL (Slow Pitch)	California	7	133
	Georgia	3	37
	Michigan	1	21
	Ohio	3	40
WATER POLO	California	272	8,112
	Florida	22	357
	Hawaii	3	56
	Maine	1	15
	Michigan	9	145
	Missouri	12	353
	Nevada	1	20
	Ohio	12	247
	Pennsylvania	11	160
WEIGHT LIFTING	California	7	380
	Delaware	2	92
	Florida	131	3,527
	Georgia	32	2,151
	Iowa	29	1,381
	Kansas	37	1,489
	Maine	7	260
	Michigan	46	2,676
	Ohio	79	3,538
	West Virginia	11	332

GIRLS PARTICIPATION

STATE	Basketball Schools	Basketball Particip.	Cross Country Schools	Cross Country Particip.	Field Hockey Schools	Field Hockey Particip.	Golf Schools	Golf Particip.
ALABAMA	310	4,644	26	252			24	60
ALASKA	118	1,925	101	623				
ARIZONA	166	3,998	111	947			42	195
ARKANSAS	350	10,792	56	640			51	61
CALIFORNIA	898	21,100	677	9,147	54	1,498		*338
COLORADO	270	5,989	147	1,268			40	278
CONNECTICUT	170	3,540	148	1,605	74	2,703	28	92
DELAWARE	40	883	29	303	36	1,315	9	19
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	11	200	8	120			2	2
FLORIDA	396	6,923	279	2,605			153	852
GEORGIA	324	7,505	169	1,533			40	65
HAWAII	56	1,287	44	594			18	21
IDAHO	130	3,491	61	568			55	269
ILLINOIS	670	15,328	308	3,886			165	927
INDIANA	407	10,007	307	3,043			160	1,379
IOWA	425	10,734	210	1,900			325	3,586
KANSAS	364	7,409	184	1,347			55	515
KENTUCKY	276	5,920	199	1,410			141	1,025
LOUISIANA	376	9,400	204	1,224			22	44
MAINE	116	2,964	95	732	70	2,374	22	46
MARYLAND	150	3,351	120	1,161	105	3,314	62	121
MASSACHUSETTS	297	8,858	219	2,436	266	7,735	15	95
MICHIGAN	693	17,061	500	4,347	9	141	152	2,027
MINNESOTA	458	7,926	273	1,888			322	2,105
MISSISSIPPI	267	4,777	32	596			3	23
MISSOURI	527	17,731	202	2,567	21	797	57	534
MONTANA	183	3,709	67	584			63	476
NEBRASKA	343	6,843	114	844			59	523
NEVADA	60	1,700	33	700			24	250
NEW HAMPSHIRE	85	2,064	59	619	51	1,679	9	19
NEW JERSEY	377	9,289	243	3,309	194	7,151	28	180
NEW MEXICO	129	2,781	66	661			42	227
NEW YORK	646	13,303	384	3,668	221	7,035	67	287
NORTH CAROLINA	328	6,570	165	1,514			18	70
NORTH DAKOTA	207	3,726	29	219			50	364
OHIO	788	18,346	617	5,120	28	950	85	289
OKLAHOMA	483	6,993	71	666			63	333
OREGON	249	6,225	168	2,520			91	546
PENNSYLVANIA	621	15,820	411	4,100	239	9,840	193	1,960
RHODE ISLAND	45	833	30	404	18	493		
SOUTH CAROLINA	195	4,642	66	633	1	55		
SOUTH DAKOTA	189	4,580	109	709			81	460
TENNESSEE	332	8,944	179	2,327			160	480
TEXAS	1,160	44,791	852	20,254			750	17,050
UTAH	97	2,071	67	730			11	18
VERMONT	63	1,408	38	312	30	954	17	62
VIRGINIA	276	6,439	180	1,687	67	2,203		
WASHINGTON	346	9,879	238	3,214			177	1,352
WEST VIRGINIA	232	2,665	54	331			10	18
WISCONSIN	418	10,689	300	2,847			67	602
WYOMING	71	1,615	23	162			24	173

*Includes some co-educational teams

**Includes girls playing on boys' teams and boys playing on girls' teams

STATE	Gymnastics Schools	Gymnastics Particip.	Skiing - Alpine Schools	Skiing - Alpine Particip.	Soccer Schools	Soccer Particip.	Softball Fast Pitch Schools	Softball Fast Pitch Particip.
ALABAMA	13	204			15	302		
ALASKA	7	135			8	372		
ARIZONA					27	713	147	2,942
ARKANSAS	19	230						
CALIFORNIA	100	1.942	6	81	498	12,398	756	19,983
COLORADO	82	1.090	12	108	103	3,195	63	1,461
CONNECTICUT	44	610			104	3.149	169	4,339
DELAWARE	2	28			9	33	35	1,057
DIST. OF COLUMBIA					1	30	11	200
FLORIDA	13	115			177	4,006	108	2,193
GEORGIA	26	298			103	1,820		
HAWAII					42	1,284	54	787
IDAHO	1	1			15	80		
ILLINOIS	106	1.975			104	3.345	534	12,917
INDIANA	99	1.418					242	5,685
IOWA					40	684	406	8,655
KANSAS	16	234			21	786	65	1,579
KENTUCKY								
LOUISIANA	18	216			23	345	278	4,170
MAINE	21	208	29	300	89	2,227	92	2,243
MARYLAND	24	345			86	2,791	144	3,546
MASSACHUSSETTS	86	1,309	42	515	215	7,396	315	9,012
MICHIGAN	77	1,220	74	723	145	4,489	624	14,766
MINNESOTA	153	1.713	42	407	73	2,199	326	6,712
MISSISSIPPI					6	140		
MISSOURI	4	40			83	2,698	350	6,680
MONTANA							18	504
NEBRASKA	20	224			30	732		
NEVADA			12	250	11	220		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7	92	36	335	44	1,249	42	2,106
NEW JERSEY	97	1,309			232	6,974	370	12,984
NEW MEXICO	7	69			25	613	41	933
NEW YORK	137	1,747			510	15,954	632	16,034
NORTH CAROLINA	12	140			62	1,302		
NORTH DAKOTA	16	120			5	147		
OHIO	122	1,296	3	67	184	5,013	616	14,544
OKLAHOMA					33	741	171	1,992
OREGON					83	498	153	4,590
PENNSYLVANIA	65	1,080			148	2,100	545	13,360
RHODE ISLAND	11	146			28	647	13	288
SOUTH CAROLINA					19	363	172	3,194
SOUTH DAKOTA	79	361						
TENNESSEE					72	1,718	183	2,562
TEXAS					205	6.150		
UTAH	15	216			43	927	60	1,196
VERMONT	8	77	24	236	57	1,541	59	1,560
VIRGINIA	82	972			86	2,472	224	4,691
WASHINGTON	68	1,439			179	4,935	263	5,374
WEST VIRGINIA					10	18	88	1,426
WISCONSIN	118	1,755			66	2,613	319	8,775
WYOMING	9	143	7	76	9	302		

Includes some co-educational teams

**Includes girls playing on boys' teams and boys playing on girls' teams

STATE	Softball Slow Pitch Schools	Softball Slow Pitch Particip.	Swimming & Diving Schools	Swimming & Diving Particip.	Tennis Schools	Tennis Particip.	Track & Field Indoor Schools	Track & Field Indoor Particip.
ALABAMA	268	4,546	25	216	95	969	61	770
ALASKA			25	473	6	81		
ARIZONA			55	1,126	106	1,576		
ARKANSAS			21	209	111	1,050		
CALIFORNIA	61	1,532	480	14,136	657	12,680	9	228
COLORADO			99	2,604	104	2,465		
CONNECTICUT			68	1,606	120	1,908	68	1,373
DELAWARE			16	434	27	376	22	339
DIST. OF COLUMBIA			10	75	11	100	7	150
FLORIDA	299	5,810	239	3,574	303	2,838		
GEORGIA	262	4,967	79	1,060	289	3,082		
HAWAII			49	368	48	549		
IDAHO	32	853	1	3	37	693	30	115
ILLINOIS			216	4,582	280	5,439		
INDIANA			190	3,493	296	5,012		
IOWA			61	1,178	161	2,162	402	2,959
KANSAS			37	829	114	1,735		
KENTUCKY	248	4,960	79	701	217	915		
LOUISIANA			36	360	149	1,043	82	820
MAINE	8	180	31	615	62	832	39	645
MARYLAND			50	1,073	139	1,561	103	1,481
MASSACHUSETTS			140	2,290	205	3,226	143	3,751
MICHIGAN	42	630	203	4,592	315	6,224	70	14,051
MINNESOTA			150	2,518	185	3,254		
MISSISSIPPI	114	1,783			151	965		
MISSOURI			58	1,646	147	2,427		
MONTANA			17	242	50	923		
NEBRASKA			32	558	48	759		
NEVADA	38	1,300	22	475	24	340		
NEW HAMPSHIRE			10	139	42	678	29	649
NEW JERSEY			115	2,830	313	4,407	149	3,876
NEW MEXICO			25	415	44	585		
NEW YORK			228	4,270	388	6,425	209	3,791
NORTH CAROLINA	328	6,575	107	1,391	229	2,748	65	715
NORTH DAKOTA			12	228	19	402		
OHIO	77	2,141	272	3,920	349	5,134	179	3,492
OKLAHOMA	101	1,374	54	376	107	1,004		
OREGON			87	1,305	114	912		
PENNSYLVANIA			224	4,100	344	4,420	146	2,640
RHODE ISLAND	32	618			32	605		
SOUTH CAROLINA					93	1,120		
SOUTH DAKOTA					18	263		
TENNESSEE					226	3,164		
TEXAS			258	7,050	1,010	18,750		
UTAH			48	948	59	758		
VERMONT					26	411	4	32
VIRGINIA			48	1,146	187	2,530	114	2,193
WASHINGTON			112	2,302	219	4,360		
WEST VIRGINIA			4	44	102	891		
WISCONSIN			110	2,786	158	3,316		
WYOMING			24	474	14	164	5	40

**Includes girls playing on boys' teams and boys playing on girls' teams

STATE	Track & Field Outdoor Schools	Track & Field Outdoor Particip.	Volleyball Schools	Volleyball Particip.
ALABAMA	170	2,559	211	3,270
ALASKA	45	694	69	1,222
ARIZONA	150	3,105	168	4,902
ARKANSAS	268	3,759	69	1,172
CALIFORNIA	694	19,415	867	22,048
COLORADO	263	5,018	274	7,815
CONNECTICUT	147	4,393	119	2,672
DELAWARE	28	615	27	679
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	9	180	11	300
FLORIDA	344	6,668	389	7,721
GEORGIA	294	5,416	34	603
HAWAII	54	608	54	903
IDAHO	117	2,566	129	3,780
ILLINOIS	603	15,508	717	18,370
INDIANA	387	9,599	410	10,252
IOWA	402	6,682	402	11,813
KANSAS	362	6,155	351	8,952
KENTUCKY	234	2,575	70	780
LOUISIANA	367	4,037	164	2,296
MAINE	74	1,806	20	288
MARYLAND	137	2,897	136	3,014
MASSACHUSETTS	222	7,287	126	2,807
MICHIGAN	637	13,478	643	16,564
MINNESOTA	437	6,702	455	10,582
MISSISSIPPI	220	2,580	24	372
MISSOURI	418	9,714	382	9,325
MONTANA	183	2,725	144	3,270
NEBRASKA	341	5,158	344	9,068
NEVADA	58	1,500	58	1,200
NEW HAMPSHIRE	56	1,504	42	878
NEW JERSEY	289	8,988	117	2,676
NEW MEXICO	121	2,367	127	2,692
NEW YORK	497	12,327	569	12,604
NORTH CAROLINA	274	7,160	295	5,416
NORTH DAKOTA	176	2,289	92	2,223
OHIO	752	17,417	776	18,753
OKLAHOMA	396	3,201	67	611
OREGON	239	7,170	248	4,960
PENNSYLVANIA	476	12,400	385	7,520
RHODE ISLAND	28	760	36	704
SOUTH CAROLINA	169	4,044	151	2,336
SOUTH DAKOTA	183	2,761	93	2,309
TENNESSEE	209	4,807	190	4,750
TEXAS	1,130	38,000	745	27,275
UTAH	97	2,556	100	2,176
VERMONT	28	666		
VIRGINIA	259	6,321	154	3,396
WASHINGTON	325	7,598	334	9,198
WEST VIRGINIA	163	2,479	120	1,565
WISCONSIN	379	9,255	418	13,739
WYOMING	71	1,241	70	1,867

*Includes some co-educational teams

SPORT	**State**	**Schools**	**Participants**
ARCHERY	Arizona	13	107
	New York	3	21
BADMINTON	Arizona	35	546
	California	163	3,660
	Illinois	69	1,836
	Maryland	9	98
	New York	35	553
BASEBALL	California		294
	Colorado		114
	Georgia	9	23
	Maine	4	85
	Maryland	1	3
	Minnesota		8
	New Hampshire	3	22
	Ohio	5	93
	Texas		8
BOWLING	Delaware	1	30
	Hawaii	44	306
	Illinois	83	1,056
	Iowa	32	216
	Maine	1	30
	Maryland	5	31
	Michigan	11	96
	Nevada	12	400
	New Jersey	108	1,464
	New York	168	1,593
	Ohio	11	104
	Pennsylvania	60	590
	South Carolina	7	52
CANOEING	Hawaii	6	142
CREW	Delaware	2	44
	Maine	1	1
	Michigan	1	9
	New Hampshire	1	6
	Ohio	7	99
	Virginia	11	506
	West Virginia	1	23
DECATHLON	Idaho	2	4
	New Hampshire	1	4
	Ohio	1	5
EQUESTRIAN	Michigan	18	183
	Ohio	1	1
FENCING	New Jersey	23	491
	New York	10	116
	Ohio	1	8
	Vermont	1	10
FOOTBALL (11-man)	Alaska	1	1
	California		39
	Colorado		14
	Georgia	7	20
	Idaho	3	11
	Vermont	1	1
FOOTBALL (9-man)	California		12
HEPTATHLON	Alabama	12	30
	Florida	33	167
	New Hampshire	4	11
ICE HOCKEY	Alaska		16
	Colorado		1
	Connecticut	1	1
	Massachusetts	23	25
	Michigan	3	28
	Minnesota		1
	New Hampshire	2	6
	Vermont	1	2
LACROSSE	Delaware	8	231
	Maine	4	90
	Maryland	45	1,844
	Massachusetts	17	797
	Michigan	4	102
	New Hampshire	2	97
	New Jersey	31	1,607

**Includes girls playing on boys' teams and boys playing on girls' teams

SPORT	State	Schools	Participating
	New York	36	1,465
	Ohio	6	329
	Pennsylvania	53	1,780
	Vermont	2	59
	Virginia	8	412
PENTATHLON	Arkansas	35	43
	Idaho	3	8
	New Hampshire	1	1
	South Dakota	50	75
RIFLERY	Alaska	10	52
	Georgia	24	68
	Hawaii	11	71
	Maine	3	5
	Michigan	2	22
	New York	11	42
	Ohio	2	6
	Pennsylvania	41	460
SKIING (Cross Country)	Alaska	23	231
	Colorado	12	94
	Idaho	1	3
	Maine	29	270
	Massachusetts	20	378
	Michigan	6	70
	Minnesota	75	825
	Nevada	4	40
	New Hampshire	36	293
	New Jersey	4	201
	New York	92	1,241
	Vermont	26	185
	Wyoming	7	58
WATER POLO	California	34	532
	Florida	12	145
	Hawaii	3	61
	Maine	1	7
	Nevada	1	20
	Ohio	6	84
	Pennsylvania	2	20
WEIGHT LIFTING	California	1	30
	Delaware	2	33
	Georgia	12	240
	Iowa	20	254
	Kansas	32	320
	Maine	5	54
	Michigan	27	485
	Ohio	35	563
	West Virginia	1	3
WRESTLING	Alaska	83	28
	California		33
	Connecticut		2
	Georgia	11	34
	Maine	3	9
	Massachusetts	1	1
	New Hampshire	1	3
	Ohio	1	1
	Vermont	1	1

**Includes girls playing on boys' teams and boys playing on girls' teams

ADMINISTRATION

FORMER PRESIDENTS

1920-33: George Edw. Marshall, Iowa (deceased)
1933-44: E.R. Stevens, Kansas (1929-1944)
1944-48: R.E. Rawlins, South Dakota (1929-49)
1948-54: C.A. Semler, Michigan (deceased) (1944-54)
1954-55: S.F. Burke, Georgia (1944-73)
1955-57: Fred L. Biester, Illinois (deceased) (1954-57)
1957-58: Homer Williams, Idaho (1955-58)
1958-59: W.R. Fugitt, West Virginia (deceased) (1950-59)
1959-60: Herman F. Keller, Indiana (1954-60)
1960-61: Willard B. Knowles, California (1958-61)
1961-71: S.F. Burke, Georgia (1944-73)
1971-72: W. Gordon Eismon, West Virginia (1959-60; 1969-72)
1972-73: Loman F. Hutchings, Utah (1970-73)
1973-74: Robert E. Karlin, New Mexico (1971-74)
1974-75: Earl O. Berge, Iowa (1972-75)
1975-76: Floyd E. Lay, Florida (1973-76)
1976-77: James G. Growney, New Jersey (1974-77)
1977-78: Harold A. Meyer, Ohio (1975-78)
1978-79: Herman L. Scott, Alabama (1976-79)
1979-80: Lee Cassady, Arkansas (1977-80)
1980-81: Albert L. Burr, Missouri (1978-81)
1981-82: Gill Gideon, Tennessee (1979-82)
1982-83: Alton B. Doyle, New York (1980-83)
1983-84: Vern L. Norris, Michigan (1981-84)
1984-85: Bert L. Cooper, Nevada (1982-85)
1985-86: Ray C. Ball, Colorado (1983-86)
1986-87: C. Eugene Cato (1984-87)
1987-88: William C. Fordham (1985-88)
1988-89: Ross Black (1982-83; 1986-89)
1989-90: Bernie Saggau (1987-90)

FORMER SECRETARIES

1920-27: L.W. Smith, Illinois (1920-30)
1927-40: C.W. Whitten
1940-58: H.V. Porter
1958-77: Clifford B. Fagan

FORMER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

	Term
H.R. Adams, Utah	1938-44
Louis E. Allen, Minnesota	1966-69
B.C. Alwes, Louisiana	1939-48
Bruce Anderson, North Dakota	1972-75
Lee K. Anderson, Oklahoma	1950-53
J.K. Archer, New York	1945-48
W.J. Baird, Alabama	1929-36
Ray C. Ball, Colorado	1968-71, 1983-86
Tony Balsamo, California	1983-84, 1985-88
Carl G. Berg, Massachusetts	1971-74
Earl O. Berge, Iowa	1972-75
John V. Bernard, Wyoming	1960-63
Ross Black, New Mexico	1982-83, 1986-89
Harry B. Blevins, Virginia	1984-85
E.S. Bowlus, Mississippi	1936-39
James Brim, Illinois	1975-78
S.F. Burke, Georgia	1944-73
Albert L. Burr, Missouri	1978-81
William D. Carr, Oklahoma	1965-68
Warren Carter, West Virginia	1981-82
Lee Cassady, Arkansas	1977-80
C. Eugene Cato, Indiana	1984-87
G. A. Chamberlain, Wisconsin	1933-38
Leslie T. Chamberlin, Nebraska	1969-72
Mike Colbrese, Wyoming	1987-88
R. H. Cole, Arkansas	1953-56

	Term
Bert L. Cooper, Nevada	1982-85, 1987-88
John T. Daly, Connecticut	1985-88
C. S. Davis, Pennsylvania	1929-36
Donald Dehne, North Dakota	1981-82
Joseph J. Devitt, Maine	1968-71
H. R. Dieterich, Missouri	1948-51
F. W. Douma, Iowa	1951-54
Alton B. Doyle, New York	1980-83
Clayton Dunn, Washington	1981-82, 1983-84
Brice B. Durbin, Kansas	1975-76
W. Gordon Eismon, W. Va.	1959-60
Dale C. Farmer, Delaware	1984-87
T.C. Ferguson, Maryland	1948-51
William Fisher, Washington	1948-50
Harry L. Fitzhugh, Illinois	1963-66
William C.Fordham, Georgia	1985-88
L.L. Forsythe, Michigan	1922-40
Dan L. Freund, Montana	1982-85
James O. Funk, Indiana	1969-72
Henry Geisler, Michigan	1966-69
Gill Gideon, Tennessee	1979-82
Earl S. Gillespie, Virginia	1987-90
H.J. Goetz, Montana	1958-59
Marlyn Goldhammer, South Dakota	1981-84
D.W. McBride, Louisiana	1960-62
W.E. Griffith, Pennsylvania	1941-43
James G. Growney, New Jersey	1974-77
C.H. Hancock, Montana	1957-58
Nelson Hartman, Kansas	1976-78
L.T. Havig, North Dakota	1954-57
A. Oden Hawes, Oregon	1973-76
Donald J. Hobbs, Idaho	1976-79
Dean Houghton, Vermont	1985-88
Loman F. Hutchings, Utah	1970-73
H.E. Ilsley, Iowa	1944-46
P.A. Jones, Pennsylvania	1936-41
Robert E. Karlin, New Mexico	1971-74
H. Jean Kenney, Connecticut	1980-81
Ben L. Kerfoot, Idaho	1987-90
Thomas N. Kiyosaki, Hawaii	1976-79
G.C. Koffman, Louisiana	1959-60
Tony Komadina, Arizona	1979-82
Floyd E. Lay, Florida	1973-76
Doyle Lehman, Indiana	1982-83
Daryl K. Lien, Wisconsin	1966-69
Ray J. Lofton, New Mexico	1961-64
Hiney P. Lund, Montana	1959-60
Paul R. Martin, Wyoming	1986-87
Carl S. Matherly, Tennessee	1982-83
V. E. McColey, Kansas	1956-59

	Term
V.E. McColey, Kansas	1956-59
I. Charles McCullough Pennsylvania	1978-80
H.A. Meyer, Ohio	1960-66, 1975-78
J.D. Meyer, Washington	1944-48
Tom Mills, Kentucky	1981-84
D.R. Mitchell, Utah	1930-33
John E. Molesworth, Maryland	1980-81
R. Wayne Monfore, S. Dakota	1963-66
Ed Nash, Alaska	1981-82
R.C. Newbold, Rhode Island	1983-86
E.N. Nordgaard, Minnesota	1949-51
Vern L. Norris, Michigan	1981-84
Melvin Olson, North Dakota	1987-90
William C. Pace, Virginia	1972-75
Paul E. Palmer, Kansas	1984-85
Fred J. Patton, Oregon	1949-52
Jim Pinkerton, South Carolina	1984-85
James Riley, Nebraska	1985-87
John E. Robb, Nevada	1967-70
John E. Roberts, Wisconsin	1978-81
J.E. Rohr, Wisconsin	1940-43
John J.F. Ruddy, Connecticut	1960-68
W.W. Russell, California	1973-76
Henry E. Rybus, Washington	1970-73
Bernie Saggau, Iowa	1987-90
Boyd A. Sands, New Jersey	1983-84
James E. Sauter, Minnesota	1985-87
Michael H. Savage, Connecticut	1988-89
Herman L. Scott, Alabama	1976-79
William A. Slade, New Mexico	1982-83
B. Floyd Smith, Illinois	1946-49
Walter Smith, New Hampshire	1977-80
W.B. Spencer, Connecticut	1933-45
Richard L. Stanton, Minnesota	1984-85
Paul C. Stevens, Colorado	1952-55
Richard Stevenson, Utah	1980-81
Donald F. Stone, Arizona	1964-67
William Sullins, Wyoming	1985-86
Simon F. Terrell, North Carolina	1982-84
A.W. Thompson, Michigan	1929-30
C.C. Thompson, Nebraska	1951-54
J. Marion Tree, Utah	1985-87
R.R. Watson, Iowa	1960-63
Leslie D. Wells, Alaska	1979-81
Russell J. Welsh, Missouri	1962-65
C.E. Wetmore, Wisconsin	1949-51, 1957-60
Claud E. White, Oklahoma	1980-83
Rhea H. Williams, Texas	1974-77
Jack Wiseman, West Virginia	1989

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

IN 1927, C.W. WHITTEN, who was manager of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, was chosen Secretary-Treasurer and was designated as the official to take charge of the executive work of the organization. Under his leadership and through the cooperation of the Executive Committee and influential men in each of the member states, the Federation became a great force for the good. By 1940, the work of the national organization had grown until it was necessary to establish a separate national office with a full-time executive staff. These were authorized at the annual meeting in St. Louis, February 1940.

H.V. PORTER, Chicago, Illinois, was appointed as the Executive Secretary and Treasurer. The national office was opened at 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, on September 1, 1940. On January 1, 1957, Clifford B. Fagan, formerly Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association, became Associate Executive Secretary of the Federation.

MR. FAGAN became the National Federation's executive secretary on July 31, 1958, upon retirement of H.V. PORTER. Mr. Porter was given the honor of being emeritus secretary by the National Federation Executive Committee.

BRICE B. DURBIN, Executive Secretary of the Kansas State High School Activities Association, Inc. was named executive secretary designate in February 1976, following Mr. Fagan's announcement of his plans to retire. Mr. Durbin joined the headquarters staff in this capacity September 1, 1976. He succeeded Mr. Fagan on September 1, 1977. His title is Executive Director.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Warren S. Brown, Assistant Director
Gina M. Chappell, Administrative Director
Brice B. Durbin, Executive Director
Richard G. Fawcett, Assistant Director
John Gillis, Assistant to Director
Franklin D. Kovaleski, Assistant Director
Bruce L. Howard, Publications/Communications Director
Fred L. Mares, Assistant Publications/Communications Director
Francis L. McGinness, Associate Director
Janet McGraw, Controller
Paul E. Palmer, TARGET InfoWindow Project Director
Bradley A. Rumble, Assistant Director
Richard D. Schindler, Assistant Director
Donald E. Sparks, Assistant Director
Richard Stickle, TARGET Director
Kenneth W. Treadway, TARGET Director of Development
Susan S. True, Assistant Director
Helen E. Upton, Assistant Director

National Federation
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
NATIONAL COUNCIL

The National Council consists of a representative of each high school association which holds membership in the National Federation. Each member association chooses its own representative.

The National Council is the legislative body of the National Federation and elects the members of the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee consists of 12 members, one representative from each of the eight geographic sections of the National Federation plus four at large members. Each is elected by the National Council for a three-year term.

The National Federation Constitution provides that a minimum of four state association executive officers and four governing board members shall always hold membership on the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee elects the president and vice-president and hires the executive director to administer the affairs of the National Federation.

	Section Representatives	**Term Expires**
1.	**Richard F. Neal,** Executive Director Massachusetts Interscholastic Athletic Association	1992
2.	**Russell T. Werner**, Executive Director Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association	1993
3.	**Vice President: Fred E. Rozelle,** Commissioner Florida High School Activities Association	1991
4.	**Douglas E. Chickering,** Executive Director Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association	1993
5.	**Nelson Hartman,** Executive Director Kansas State High School Activities Association	1993
6.	**Bailey M. Marshall,** Director Texas University Interscholastic League	1992
7.	**Edward S. Kiyuna**, Executive Secretary Hawaii High School Athletic Association	1991
8.	**President: Cliff A. Gillies,** Executive Director Washington Interscholastic Activities Association	1991

Representatives At-Large

(Sections 1 & 4)	**David W. Turner,** Principal Porta High School, Illinois	1991
(Sections 2 & 6)	**Larry Hudson,** Superintendent Lewisville Public Schools, Arkansas	1992
(Sections 3 & 7)	**Joe A. Haynes,** Deputy Superintendent for Operations, Jackson Public Schools, Mississippi	1991
(Sections 5 & 8)	**Edward W. Reitz,,** Principal Lutheran High School North, St. Louis, Missouri	1993

COMMITTEES

Committees of the National Federation are organized so that all geographic sections are represented and all states within each section have an opportunity to participate. Appointments are made by the National Federation Executive Committee.

GENERAL COMMITTEES

Appeal Board

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Robert F. Kanaby (New Jersey)	1991
2.	Edward F. Sparks (Maryland)	1992
3.	H. A. Ayoub (South Carolina)	1991
4.	Lavere L. Astroth (Illinois)	1990
5.	David V. Stead (Minnesota)	1992
6.	Lamar Cole (Arkansas)	1991
7.	Neal Olsen (California)	1990
8.	Donald R. Peterson (Oregon)	1990

Athletic Directors Advisory Committee

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Walter L. Sargent (Massachusetts)	1993
2.	Ralph T. Young (Ohio)	1991
3.	Wayne Taylor (Florida)	1994
4.	Les Wright (Indiana)	1992
5.	Ron Stolski (Minnesota)	1991
6.	Jim Sellers (Oklahoma)	1992
7.	Sheri Ross (California)	1993
8.	Marquis Ross (Idaho)	1994

National Federation Liaison: Franklin D. Kovaleski

Awards Committee

Chair—Nelson Hartman (Kansas)

Sec.		Term Expires
1. & 4.	Bob Gardner (Indiana)	1992
2. & 6.	Bill Farney (Texas)	1993
3. & 7.	Jerry Hughes (Nevada)	1991
5. & 8.	Skip Peltier (Minnesota)	1994

National Federation Liaison: Helen Upton

Competition Committee

Chair—Edward F. Sparks (Maryland)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Sherman A. Kinney (Massachusetts)	1994
2.	Tom Mills (Kentucky)	1993
3.	Fred E. Rozelle (Florida)	1991
4.	Douglas E. Chickering (Wisconsin)	1993
5.	Robert D. King (North Dakota)	1994
6.	H. J. Green (Oklahoma)	1992
7.	Vance Nelson (California)	1991
8.	Ed Nash (Alaska)	1992

National Federation Liaison: Warren S. Brown

Federal Legislation Committee

Chair—Bernie Saggau (Iowa)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Mike Savage (Connecticut)	1992
2.	Earl Gillespie (Virginia)	1993
3.	William C. Fordham (Georgia)	1991
5.	Mel Olson (North Dakota)	1993
7.	Bert L. Cooper (Nevada)	1991
8.	Mike Colbrese (Wyoming)	1991

National Federation Liaison: Warren S. Brown

National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association Board of Directors

President—Pat Wilson (California)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Eric Moyer (Massachusetts)	1993
2.	Frank Yelinko (Pennsylvania)	1992
3.	Jim Cartwright (Tennessee)	1991
4.	Joe Heath (Indiana)	1994
5.	Steve Johnsen (Nebraska)	1993
6.	Harold Park (Oklahoma)	1994
7.	Pat Wilson (California)	1991
8.	Jerry Parrish (Washington)	1992

National Federation Liaison: Donald E. Sparks

National Federation Interscholastic Officials Association Board of Directors

President—Stephen Fisher (Indiana)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	George Ford (Connecticut)	1993
2.	Michael Webb (West Virginia)	1992
3.	Bill Peck (Tennessee)	1993
4.	Stephen Fisher (Indiana)	1991
5.	Del Gab (North Dakota)	1992
6.	Gary Rader (Oklahoma)	1994
7.	Joe Busico (Utah)	1991
8.	Bill Rawlings (Oregon)	1994

National Federation Liaison: Donald E. Sparks

National Federation Interscholastic Spirit Association Board of Directors

Chair—Kathy Tadlock (Arkansas)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Linda Myers (Vermont)	1993
2.	Ann Upchurch (Kentucky)	1994
3.	Ester Shaw (Georgia)	1991
4.	Nancy Huether (Iowa)	1992
5.	Steve Ferguson (Missouri)	1992
6.	Patty Aguilar (New Mexico)	1993
7.	Terrie McNutt (Nevada)	1994
8.	Carol Perlinski (Montana)	1991

National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True

National Records Committee

Chair—Rick Strunk (North Carolina)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Sherman A. Kinney (Massachusetts)	1991
2. Richard Termeer (Ohio)	1992
3. Cecelia S. Jackson (Florida)	1993
4. John Johnson (Michigan)	1994
5. Conde Sargent (Nebraska)	1994
6. Dan Salzwedel (New Mexico)	1993
7. Scott Cathcart (California)	1992
8. Ed Nash (Alaska)	1991

National Federation Liaison: Fred L. Mares

Sportsmanship, Ethics and Integrity Committee

Chair—David Harty (Iowa)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. & 4. Douglas E. Chickering (Wisconsin)	1993
2. & 6. Dan Salzwedel (New Mexico)	1992
3. & 7. Joe A. Haynes (Mississippi)	1991
5. & 8. Mike Colbrese (Wyoming)	1993
NFICA: Ginny Honomichl (Kansas)	1994
NFIOA: Jim Thompson (Florida)	1991
NIAAA: Ron Stolski (Minnesota)	1992
NFIMA: Everett Johnson (Iowa)	1994
NFISA: Kathy Tadlock (Arkansas)	1993

National Federation Liaison: Bruce L. Howard

Telecommunications Committee

Chair—Jim Flynn (Illinois)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Floyd Jones (New York)	1994
2. Russell T. Werner (Pennsylvania)	1991
3. Charlie Adams (North Carolina)	1992
4. Joseph Jones (Wisconsin)	1994
5. David Stead (Minnesota)	1993
6. Lamar Cole (Arkansas)	1991
7. Voie S. Coy (Arizona)	1992
8. Myrna Johns (Idaho)	1993

National Federation Liaison: Warren S. Brown

SPORTS AND ACTIVITIES COMMITTEES

Baseball Rules Committee

Chair—Frank McCormick (Wisconsin)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Robert Norton (New Hampshire)	1993
2. Richard D. Termeer (Ohio)	1991
3. Richard L. Knox (North Carolina)	1991
4. Bill Bupp (Michigan)	1994
5. Howard M. Theige (North Dakota)	1993
6. Gregory Pierson (Colorado)	1992
7. Ron McNutt (Nevada)	1992
8. Glenn Elliott (Oregon)	1994
NFICA: Ray Faustich (Connecticut)	1994
NFIOA: Jim Luther (Texas)	1993

National Federation Liaison: Bradley A. Rumble

Basketball Rules Committee

Chair—Ronnie Carter (Tennessee)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. J. Robert Ford (Connecticut)	1992
2. Billy V. Wise (Kentucky)	1993
3. Dick Knox (North Carolina)	1992
4. Frank McCormick (Wisconsin)	1994
5. Marlyn Goldhammer (South Dakota)	1993
6. Dan Salzwedel (New Mexico)	1991
7. Dee Burton (Utah)	1994
8. James C. Haugen (Montana)	1991
NFICA: Don Showalter (Iowa)	1994
NFIOA: Terry Jablonski (North Dakota)	1993

National Federation Liaison: Richard D. Schindler

Field Hockey Rules Committee

Chair—Sandra Scott (New York)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Florence J. Smith (Maine)	1991
1. Joan Case (New York)	1993
2. Fran Hermance (Virginia)	1993
5. Cathy L. Wietfeldt (Missouri)	1991
6. Dorotha Edwards (Oklahoma)	1992
7. Ellie Minor (California)	1994
NFICA: Jeanne O'Brien (New Hampshire)	1992
NFIOA: Nancy Oliver (New Jersey)	1994

National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True

Football Rules Committee

Chair—Fred Dafler (Ohio)
1st Vice Chair—Kaye Pearce (Kansas)
2nd Vice Chair—Rex Jones (Nebraska)

Alabama—Herman L. Scott
Alaska—Ed Nash
Arizona—Earle L. Yost
Arkansas—Jerry Hall
California—Larry Rice
Colorado—Ray Plutko
Connecticut—Armond Fabbri
Delaware—Dale C. Farmer
District of Columbia—Gilbert Hoffman
Florida—Charles Smith
Georgia—Tommy Gillebeau
Hawaii—Ed Kiyuna
Idaho—Bill Young
Illinois—Donald K. Robinson
Indiana—Bob Gardner
Iowa—Rick Wulkow
Kansas—Kaye Pearce
Kentucky—Billy V. Wise
Maine—Alex Somerville
Maryland—John Cox
Michigan—Jerry Cvengros
Minnesota—John Bartz
Mississippi—Woodrow L. Marsh
Missouri—Kent Kurtz
NFICA: Louis Thompson (Tennessee)
NFIOA: David Watkins (West Virginia)
National Federation Liaison: Richard D. Schindler
Montana—Dan Freund
Nebraska—H. Rex Jones
Nevada—Bert L. Cooper
New Hampshire—James Desmarais
New Jersey—Robert Kanaby
New Mexico—Dan Salzwedel
New York—Richard Cerone
North Carolina—Dick Knox
North Dakota—Robert King
Ohio—Fred Dafler
Oklahoma—Cecil Devine
Oregon—Bud Lewis
Pennsylvania—Bradley Cashman
Rhode Island—William O'Brien
South Carolina—Ronnie Matthews
South Dakota—Bernie Stocking
Tennessee—Ronnie Carter
Utah—Glen Beere
Vermont—Dean Houghton
Virginia—Earl Gillespie
Washington—Cliff Gillies
West Virginia—Michael Webb
Wisconsin—Don Herrman
Wyoming—Mike Colbrese

Boys Gymnastics Rules Committee

Chair—Jon Boulton (Illinois)

Sec.	**Term Expires**
1. Marvin Speidel (New Jersey)	1994
2. Don Sellman (Ohio)	1998
4. John Brinkworth (Illinois)	1996
5. Dave Eppert (Nebraska)	1992
6. Gary Alexander (Colorado)	1994
8. Raleigh Wilson (Wyoming)	1992
NFICA: Gary Greening (Minnesota)	1992
NFIOA: Dick Swindler (Kansas)	1996

National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True

Girls Gymnastics Rules Committee

Chair—Kathy Krebs (Illinois)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Lorene McLaughlin (Connecticut)	1994
2.	Debbie Turlip (Virginia)	1993
3.	Pat Floyd (Georgia)	1992
4.	Kathy Belli (Indiana)	1994
5.	LaVonne Uffelman (Nebraska)	1991
6.	Kathy Tadlock (Arkansas)	1993
7.	Joanne Pasquale (California)	1992
8.	Hannah Collins (Alaska)	1991
NFICA:	Linda Witt (Colorado)	1993
NFIOA:	Jan Adkins (Wisconsin)	1992

National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True

Ice Hockey Rules Committee

Chair--John Bartz (Minnesota)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Paul J. McInnis (New Jersey)	1994
1.	Philip Lanoue (Vermont)	1991
2.	John K. Malloy (Ohio)	1993
4.	Eric Federico (Michigan)	1991
5.	William M. Kronschnabel (Minnesota)	1993
6.	John M. Lynch (Colorado)	1994
8.	Paul Brauneis (Alaska)	1994
NFICA:	Vic Levine (Wisconsin)	1993
NFIOA:	Tim O'Leary (North Dakota)	1992

National Federation Liaison: Richard G. Fawcett

Music Committee

Chair—Everett Johnson (Iowa)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Glenn E. Giles (Vermont)	1991
2.	John Lynch (West Virginia)	1992
3.	Ken Lewis (Mississippi)	1993
4.	Ed Tower (Michigan)	1990
5.	David Haugen (South Dakota)	1990
6.	Junior Simmons (Oklahoma)	1993
7.	Carl Ashby (Utah)	1992
8.	Gary Frame (Oregon)	1991

National Federation Liaison: Richard G. Fawcett

Soccer Rules Committee

Chair—Mario J. Donnangelo (Pennsylvania)

Sec.	**Term Expires**
1. Michael D. Abbott (New Hampshire)	1992
2. Jordan Kareklas (Ohio)	1994
3. Larry Thomas (Mississippi)	1993
4. Sue Martin (Michigan)	1994
5. Jerry Diehl (Missouri)	1993
6. Gina Mazzolini (Texas)	1992
7. Bryce F. Seaman (Arizona)	1991
8. Mike Allen (Oregon)	1993
NFICA: Steve Malone (Maryland)	1994
NFIOA: T. M. Barlow (Florida)	1992

National Federation Liaison: Donald E. Sparks

Softball Rules Committee

Chair—John Hilsenteger (Oregon)

Sec.	**Term Expires**
1. Peter Cofran (New Hampshire)	1992
2. Louis Stout (Kentucky)	1993
3. Sam Kerr (Tennessee)	1994
4. Julie Johnson (Indiana)	1991
5. Ron Soutor (Minnesota)	1992
6. Bob Ottewill (Colorado)	1993
7. Frank Wilhelm (California)	1994
8. Tom Stennick (Oregon)	1991
NFICA: Hal Whiteaker (Missouri)	1993
NFIOA: Donald Lindroth (Illinois)	1994

National Federation Liaison: Bradley A. Rumble

Speech Committee

Chair—H. David Fry (Illinois)

Sec.	**Term Expires**
1. Dwight A. Davis (Vermont)	1992
2. W. Michael Nailor (Pennsylvania)	1991
3. Paula Nettles (Georgia)	1990
4. Bill Hicks (Indiana)	1993
5. Barbara K. Seng (Minnesota)	1990
6. Treva Dayton (Texas)	1993
7. Susan Malone (Utah)	1991
8. Cornell Loschen (Wyoming)	1992

National Federation Liaison: Richard G. Fawcett

Spirit Rules Committee
Chair—Jack Miles (Missouri)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Ann Sulllivan (Vermont)	1991
2. Janet Pannett (West Virginia)	1991
3. Leah Bailey (Tennessee)	1993
4. Susan Grenda (Indiana)	1992
5. Victor R. Sisk (Kansas)	1992
6. Frances Walsh (New Mexico)	1994
7. Jolene Garrett (Utah)	1994
8. Kara Alexander (Oregon)	1993

National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True

Swimming and Diving Rules Committee
Chair—Don Jepsen (Iowa)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Anthony C. Mosa (Connecticut)	1991
2. Brigid DeVries (Kentucky)	1994
3. James B. Maxwell (North Carolina)	1993
4. Jennifer Hendrick (Indiana)	1992
5. Nancy Tidd (North Dakota)	1994
6. Maurice Ervin (Colorado)	1991
7. Steve Marsing (Utah)	1992
8. Bruce Dunkle (Montana)	1993
NFICA: Ernest Drowatzky (Kansas)	1993
NFIOA: Sandra Mihelish (Montana)	1992

National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True

Track and Field Rules Committee
Chair—Jan Truant (Washington)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Richard E. Getchell (Maine)	1992
2. Jim Hamrick (West Virginia)	1993
3. Mac Chauvin (Louisiana)	1994
4. Roy Gummerson (Illinois)	1991
5. Kaye B. Pearce (Kansas)	1992
6. Jerry Hall (Arkansas)	1991
7. Ralph Martinson (Hawaii)	1993
8. Mike Colbrese (Wyoming)	1994
NFICA: To Be Announced	1994
NFIOA: Bruce Sweeney (Idaho)	1992

National Federation Liaison: Franklin D. Kovaleski

Volleyball Rules Committee
Chair—Becky Oakes (Missouri)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Alice Sullivan (Rhode Island)	1994
2. Deborah Moore (Ohio)	1993
3. Jimmie L. Cal (Alabama)	1991
4. Herbert E. Wilson (Michigan)	1992
5. Anna Anderson (Minnesota)	1992
6. Joan Powell (Colorado)	1991
7. Jeanne Chang (Hawaii)	1994
8. Joan Arens (Oregon)	1993
NFICA: Dan Close (Wyoming)	1992
NFIOA: James Gilbert (Utah)	1994
National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True	

Wrestling Rules Committee
Chair—Donald Robinson (Illinois)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Brian Mulligan (Maine)	1993
2. Joseph M. Deardorff (Delaware)	1991
3. Pete Ayoub (South Carolina)	1992
4. David Harty (Iowa)	1994
5. Dick Brown (Kansas)	1993
6. Mike Enright (New Mexico)	1992
7. Bob Davis (California)	1994
8. John Miller (Wyoming)	1991
NFICA: Ron England (Colorado)	1992
NFIOA: Mike Pyle (New Hampshire)	1994
National Federation Liaison: Francis L. McGinness	

DELEGATES TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Amateur Basketball Association of the United States of America

Warren S. Brown (National Federation)
Brice B. Durbin (National Federation)

Amateur Softball Association

Bradley A. Rumble (National Federation)

Council on Standards for International Educational Travel

H. David Fry (Illinois)

International Schoolsport Federation

Warren S. Brown (National Federation)

Joint Commission on Sports Medicine and Science

Richard D. Schindler (National Federation)

N.A.S.S.P. National Contests Committee

Bailey M. Marshall (Texas)
Jack Miles (Missouri)

NCAA Competitive Safeguards & Medical Aspects of Sports

Susan S. True (National Federation)

National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association
—Executive Board—

Franklin D. Kovaleski (National Federation)

The Athletics Congress

Kaye Pearce (Kansas)
Donald E. Sparks (National Federation)

United States Baseball Federation

Donald E. Sparks (National Federation)

United States Field Hockey Association

Susan S. True (National Federation)

United States Gymnastics Federation

Susan S. True (National Federation)
Sharon Wilch (Colorado)

United States Olympic Committee
—Board of Directors—

Brice B. Durbin (National Federation)

United States Soccer Federation

Donald E. Sparks (National Federation)

United States Track & Field Hall-of-Fame

Donald E. Sparks (National Federation)

United States Volleyball Association

Bonnie Northcutt (Texas)
Susan S. True (National Federation)

USA Wrestling

Francis L. McGinness (National Federation)

DIRECTORY OF MEMBER STATE ASSOCIATIONS AND STAFF MEMBERS

NOTE: The year in parentheses indicates when the state association joined the National Federation. The first number following the name of each State Association is the number of member high schools. The second number is the number of thousands of students in these schools.

ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1924) .... **398** **152M**
Executive Director: **HERMAN L. SCOTT**, (P.O. Box 5014), 926 Pelham Street, Montgomery 36103-5014
Associate Executive Director: Jimmie L. Cal
Executive Director Designee: Daniel L. Washburn
Publication: Printed Bulletin Annual Meeting: March
Other full-time office employees: 6 **Phones: 205/263-6994 242-5654**

ALASKA SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION, INC. (1954) .... **181** **25M**
Executive Director: **ED NASH**, 650 W. International Airport Road, Anchorage 99518
Publication: "News Notes" Meetings: Quarterly
Other full-time office employees: 1 **Phone: 907/563-3723**
Other part-time office employees: 1 **FAX: 907/561-0720**

ARIZONA INTERSCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATION, INC. (1925) .... **177** **165M**
Executive Director: **DR. VOIE STUART COY, PH.D**, 2606 West Osborn Road, Phoenix 85017-5194
Assistant Director: John W. Irwin
Commissioner of Officials: Earle L. Yost, Jr.
Project Coordinator: Cindy McMannon
Administrative Secretary: Jackie Burke
Publication: "Time-Out" Meetings: Monthly **Phone: 602/257-0272**
Other full-time office employees: 5 **FAX: 602/254-9141**

ARKANSAS ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1924) .... **351** **95M**
Executive Director: **LAMAR COLE**, 2900 Willow, North Little Rock 72114—2233
Associate Executive Director: Jerry Hall
Assistant Executive Director: Kathy S. Tadlock
Assistant Executive Director: Jimmy T. Coats
Publication: AAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: July or August
Other full-time office employees: 4 **Phone: 501/771-2205**
FAX: 501/771-1027

CALIFORNIA INTERSCHOLASTIC FEDERATION (1940) .... **1,127** **1,220M**
Commissioner: **THOMAS E. BYRNES**, 2282 Rosecrans, Fullerton 92633
Associate Commissioner: Margaret R. Davis
Meetings: October, February and May **Phone: 714/680-4285**
Other full-time office employees: 5 **FAX: 714/447-0161**

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1924) .... **283 .... 175M**

Commissioner: **BOB OTTEWILL,** 14855 E. Second Ave., Aurora 80011
Associate Commissioner: Sharon Wilch
Administrative Assistant: Bill Reader
Administrative Assistant: Paul Angelico
Administrative Assistant: Bob Cates
Publication: Colorado Interscholastic Annual Meeting: October, January, April
Other full-time office employees: 9 **Phone: 303/344-5050**
FAX: 303/344-5053

CONNECTICUT INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC CONFERENCE, INC. (1926) .... **177 .... 151M**

Executive Director: **MICHAEL H. SAVAGE,** 30 Realty Drive, Cheshire 06410
Assistant Executive Director: Laurence E. Shapiro
Assistant Executive Director: Alvah R. Cramer
Publication: CASS Bulletin **Phone: 203/250-1111**

DELAWARE SECONDARY SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1945) ..... **41 .... 37M**

Executive Director: **DALE C. FARMER,** John G. Townsend Building, Dover 19901
Phone: 302/739-4181

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (1958) .... **12 .... 23M**

Athletic Director: **CLAUDE E. MOTEN,** D.C. Public Schools—
Lovejoy School, 12th & D Streets, N.E., Washington 20002 **Phones: 202/724-4988**
FAX: 202/724-4997

FLORIDA HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1926) .... **451 .... 357M**

Commissioner: **FRED E. ROZELLE,** (P.O. Box 1173), 240 S.W. First Street, Gainesville 32602
Commissioner Designate: Ronald N. Davis
Director of Field Services: Charles F. Smith
Field Director: Cecelia S. Jackson
Administrative Assistant-Office Manager: Dorothy W. Brunson
Publication: FHSAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: March **Phone: 904/372-9551**
Other full-time office employees: 6 **FAX: 904/373-1528**

GEORGIA HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION (1929) .... **358 .... 218M**

Executive Director: **WILLIAM C. FORDHAM,** (P.O. Box 271), 151 So. Bethel Street, Thomaston 30286
Associate Executive Director: Tommy Guillebeau
Publication: GA HSA Bulletin Annual Meeting: May
Other full-time office employees: 3 **Phones: 404/647-7473-5222**
FAX: 404/647-2638

HAWAII HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1957) . . . . 61 . . . . 68M

Executive Secretary: **EDWARD S. KIYUNA,** 1302 Queen Emma St., Room 201, Honolulu 96813
Publication: H.H.S.A.A. Handbook Meetings: September, January, May
Other full-time office employees: 1 **Phone: 808/548-6082**
FAX: 808/528-0047

IDAHO HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1926) . . . . 129 . . . . 58M

Executive Director: **BILL YOUNG,** (P.O. Box 4667 [83711]), 9422 Fairview Ave., Boise 83704
Associate Executive Director: Myrna Johns
Publication: IHSAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: August
Other full-time office employees: 3 **Phone: 208/375-7027**
FAX: 208/322-5505

ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION (1920) . . . . 793 . . . . 535M

Executive Secretary: **LAVERE L. ASTROTH,** (P.O. Box 2715), 2715 McGraw Drive, Bloomington 61702-2715
Associate Executive Secretary: H. David Fry
Assistant Executive Secretary: Ola Bundy
Assistant Executive Secretary: Jim Flynn
Assistant Executive Secretary: Charlene Bremberg
Assistant Executive Secretary: Donald K. Robinson
Publication: Illinois Interscholastic Annual Meeting: October **Phone: 309/663-6377**
Other full-time office employees: 16 **FAX: 309/663-7479**

INDIANA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1924) . . . . 390 . . . . 311M

Commissioner: **C. EUGENE CATO,** (P.O. Box 40650), 9150 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis, 46240
Assistant Commissioner: Mildred Ball
Assistant Commissioner: Ray Craft
Assistant Commissioner: Robert B. Gardner
Assistant Commissioner: Patricia Roy
Sports Information Director: Robert Williams
Publication: IHSAA Bulletin Meetings: November and April
Other full-time office employees: 11 **Phone: 317/846-6601**

IOWA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1920) . . . . 475 . . . . 148M

Executive Secretary: **BERNIE SAGGAU,** P.O. Box 10, 1605 S. Story, Boone 50036
Assistant Executive Secretary: David Harty
Administrative Assistant: Richard Wulkow
Publications Director: Morris D. Kelley
Substance Abuse Coordinator: Dave Anderson
Wellness Coordinator: Al Beste
In Charge of Music: Everett Johnson, Iowa H.S. Music Association
Publication: IHSAA Bulletin Meetings: Sept-Oct-Jan-March-May-June-July
Other full-time office employees: 10 **Phones: 515/432-2011-2-9**
FAX: 515/432-2961

KANSAS STATE HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION, INC. (1923) . . . . 367 . . . . 92M
Executive Director: **NELSON L. HARTMAN,** (P.O. Box 495), 520 S.W. 27th Street, Topeka 66601
Associate Executive Director: Kaye Pearce
Assistant Executive Director: Dick Brown
Assistant Executive Director: Victor R. Sisk
Assistant Executive Director: Gary Musselman
Assistant Executive Director: Cheryl Gleason
Office Manager: Rheinetta Doty
Publication: Kansas High School Activities Journal Annual Meeting: January
Other full-time office employees: 11 **Phone: 913/235-9201**
FAX: 913-235-2637

KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1941) . . . . 293 . . . . 211M
Commissioner: **TOM MILLS,** (P.O. Box 22280), 560 E. Cooper Drive, Lexington 40522
Assistant Executive Commissioner: Billy V. Wise
Assistant Commissioner: Brigid L. DeVries
Assistant Commissioner: Louis Stout
Consultant-Corporate Sponsorships: Earl Cox
Office Manager: Anne Wesley Mays
Sports Information Director: Julian Tackett
Publication: Kentucky High School Athlete Annual Meeting: April
Other full-time office employees: 2 **Phone: 606/252-4436**
FAX: 606/233-0911

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1920) . . . . 408 . . . . 246M
Commissioner: **TOMMY HENRY,** 1681 Wooddale Boulevard, Baton Rouge 70806
Assistant Commissioner: Mac Chauvin
Assistant Commissioner: B. J. Guzzardo
Annual Meeting: January
Publication: LHSAA Playbook
Other full-time office employees: 4 **Phone: 504/925-0100**
FAX: 504/925-0104

MAINE SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS ASSOCIATION (1939) . . . . . 146 . . . . 78M
Executive Director: **RICHARD W. TYLER,** 16 Winthrop Street (P.O. Box 2468), Augusta 04338
Associate Director: Richard Getchell
Assistant Director: Kimberly McBride
Office Manager: Sharon Caprio
Publication: The Maine Principal Meetings: November and April
Phone: 207/622-0217

MARYLAND PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1946) . . . . 151 . . . . 151M
Executive Secretary: **EDWARD F. SPARKS,** 200 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore 21201
Coordinator of Officials: George McKelvie
Coordinator of Information and Publications: Mary Lucas **Phone: 301/333-2339**
Publication: Scout Annual Meeting: December **FAX: 301/333-2379**

MASSACHUSETTS INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, INC. (1978) .... **352 .... 264M**

Executive Director: **RICHARD F. NEAL,** 83 Cedar Street, Milford, 01757
Associate Executive Director: Sherman A. Kinney
Assistant Executive Director: William N. Gaine, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director: Carlton J. O'Connor
Assistant to the Executive Director: Patricia A. Richardson
Publication: MIAA Newsletter Annual Meeting: April **Phone: 508/478-5641**
FAX: 508/634-3044

MICHIGAN HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1920) .... **712 .... 525M**

Executive Director: **JOHN E. ROBERTS,** 1019 Trowbridge Rd., East Lansing 48823
Associate Director: Jerry Cvengros
Assistant Director/Supervisor of Officials: William F. Bupp
Assistant Director: Suzanne Martin
Assistant Director: Warren D. McKenzie
Assistant Director: Nate Hampton
Communications Director: John R. Johnson
Publication: MHSAA Bulletin, Mentor, Stripes Meetings: November, March and May
Other full-time office employees: 10 **Phone: 517/332-5046**
FAX: 517/332-4071

MINNESOTA STATE HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE (1923) .... **455 .... 190M**

Executive Director: **DAVID V. STEAD,** 2100 Freeway Blvd., Brooklyn Center 55430
Associate Director: Dorothy McIntyre
Associate Director: John Bartz
Associate Director: Skip Peltier
Associate Director: Lisa Lissimore
Director of Information: Howard Voight
Publication: MSHSL Bulletin Meetings: November and March
Other full-time office employees: 11 **Phone: 612/560-2262**
FAX: 612/569-0499

MISSISSIPPI HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION, INC. (1924) .. **268 .... 99M**

Director of Activities: **WOODROW L. MARSH,** (P.O. Box 4521), 152 Millsaps Avenue, Jackson 39296
Assistant Director: To be named
Assistant to Director: Larry Thomas
Publication: MHSAA Messenger Meetings: December, February and May
Other full-time office employees: 4 **Phone: 601/354-4117**

MISSOURI STATE HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1926) . . 566 . . . . 269M

Executive Director: **JACK MILES**, (P.O. Box 1328), 1808 I-70 Drive, S.W.,
Columbia 65205 - 1328
Associate ExecutiveDirector: Becky Oakes
Assistant Executive Director:Jerry Diehl
Assistant Executive Director: George Blase
Assistant Executive Director: Kent Summers
Administrative Assistant: Mark Winter
Administrative Assistant: Janie Barck
Publication: The Missouri State High School Activities Journal Annual Meeting: November
Other full time office employees: 9 **Phone: 314/445-4443**
FAX: 314/445-2502

MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION (1934) . . . . 184 . . . . 41M

Executive Director: **DAN L. FREUND**, 1 South Dakota Avenue, Helena 59601
Assistant Executive Director: James C. Haugen
Assistant to Executive Director: Bill Sprinkle
Publication: The MHSA Bulletin Annual Meeting: January
Other full-time office employees: 4 **Phone: 406/442-6010**

NEBRASKA SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1924) . . . . 351 . . . . 69M

Executive Director: **JAMES RILEY**, (P.O. Box 5463), 8230 Beechwood Dr., Lincoln 68505
Associate Director: H. Rex Jones
Assistant Director: Conde Sargent
Assistant Director: Debbie Velder
Assistant Director: Bill Lewis
Office & Business Manager: Margaret Pinkerton
Publication: Nebraska School Activities Bulletin Annual Meeting: April
Other full-time office employees: 3 **Phone: 402/489-0386**

NEVADA INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1939) . . . . 63 . . . . 50M

Executive Director: **DR. JERRY A. HUGHES**, 400 W. King St., Capitol Complex, Carson City 89710
Publication: Mimeographed Bulletin
Other full-time office employees: 1 **Phone: 702/687-4390**
FAX: 702/687-5660

NEW HAMPSHIRE INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION INC. (1945) . . . . 88 . . . . 50M

Executive Director: **JAMES W. DESMARAIS**, 101 North State Street, Concord 03301
Publication: NHIAA Stator Annual Meeting: September **Phone: 603/228-8671**

NEW JERSEY STATE INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1942) . . . . **441 . . . . 324M**

Executive Director: **ROBERT F. KANABY,** Route 130, P.O. Box 487,
Robbinsville 08691
Associate Director: Florence Peragallo
Associate Director: Roy Schleicher
Assistant Director: Joseph P. Porcaro
Administrative Assistant: Mary Bates
Administrative Assistant: Regina Fiscor
Publication: NJSIAA Bulletin   Annual Meeting: December
Other full-time office employees: 5   **Phone: 609/587-4855**
FAX: 609/259-3047

NEW MEXICO ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1932) . . . . **135 . . 83M**

Executive Director: **DAN SALZWEDEL,** (P.O. Box 40180),
1721 University, S.E., Albuquerque 87196-0180
Assistant Director: Frances Walsh
Assistant Director: John Daniel
Assistant Director: Karen Honeycutt
Assistant to the Director: Chris Hoffee
Publication: Que Pasa!   Annual Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 5   **Phone: 505/243-7991**
Fax: 505/842-6848

NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, INC. (1926) . . . . **756 . . . 491M**

Executive Director: **DR. SANDRA E. SCOTT,** 88 Delaware Ave., Delmar 12054-1599
Assistant Director-Treasurer: Marcus J. Martone, P.O. Box 238, Port Jefferson, N.Y. 11777
Assistant Director: Floyd N. Jones
Publication: SPOT NEWS   Annual Meeting: August   **Phones: 518/439-8872-5**
NOTE: Mrs. Barbara Daniels is Executive Director of the New York State High School Pupil Benefit Plan, Inc., 434 Franklin St., Schenectady 12305; Thomas D. McGuire, Assistant to Executive Director.

NORTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, INC. (1949) . . . . **327 . . . 318M**

Executive Director: **CHARLES H. ADAMS,** (P.O. Box 3216), Finley Golf Course Road,
UNC Campus, Chapel Hill 27515
Associate Executive Director: Richard L. Knox
Assistant Executive Director: Carolyn Shannonhouse
Assistant Executive Director: Rick Strunk
Administrative Assistant: Minnie H. Sirls
Publication: Bulletin   Annual Meeting: May   **Phone: 919/962-2345**
Other full-time office employees: 5   **FAX: 919/926-1686**

NORTH DAKOTA HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1923) . . . . . . 226 . . . 37M
Executive Secretary: **ROBERT D. KING** (P.O. Box 817), 134 N.E. Third Street,
Valley City 58072
Assistant to Executive Secretary: Sheryl Solberg
Assistant to Executive Secretary: Robert M. Hetler
Assistant to Executive Secretary: David Carlsrud
Claims Manager: Rick Fitzner
Publication: NDHSAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 3 **Phone: 701/845-3953**
FAX: 701/845-4953

OHIO HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1924) . . . . 819 . . . 597M
Commissioner: **CLAIR MUSCARO**, 4080 Roselea Place, Columbus 43214
Associate Commissioner: Fred Dafler
Assistant Commissioner: Deborah Moore
Assistant Commissioner: Richard D. Termeer
Assistant Commissioner: Blair C. Irvin
Coordinator of Officials and Publications: Henry Zaborniak, Jr.
Publication: Ohio High School Athlete Annual Meeting: August
Other full-time office employees: 12 **Phone: 614/267-2502**
FAX: 614/267-1677

OKLAHOMA SECONDARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1924) . . . 483 . . . 165M
Executive Secretary: **H. J. GREEN,** (P.O. Box 53464), 222 N.E. 27th Street,
Oklahoma City 73152
Associate: Bill Self
Assistant: C. W. Simmons, Jr.
Assistant: Gail Bliss
Assistant: Cecil Devine
Assistant: Jerry Jobe
Publication: Oklahoma SSA Bulletin Annual Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 6 **Phone: 405/528-3385**

OREGON SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1931) . . . . 256 . . . 133M
Executive Director: **DONALD R. PETERSON,** Suite 120, 6900 S.W. Haines Road,
Tigard 97223
Associate Executive Director: Weldon (Bud) Lewis
Assistant Executive Director: John R. Hilsenteger
Assistant Executive Director: Virginia Yankoskie
Assistant Executive Director: Michael Wallmark
Publication: OSAA Interscholastic Semiannual Meetings: October, April
Other full-time office employees: 5 **Phone: 503/639-9656**
FAX: 503/639-5399

PENNSYLVANIA INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1924) . 637 . . . 344M
Executive Director: **DR. RUSSELL T. WERNER,** (P.O. Box 2008), 550 Gettysburg Road,
Mechanicsburg 17055-0785
Associate Executive Director: Bradley R. Cashman
Assistant Executive Director: Robert A. Lombardi
Annual Meeting: July **Phone: 717/697-0374-5-6**
Other full-time office employees: 6 **FAX: 717/697-7721**

RHODE ISLAND INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE, INC. (1952) .... 56 . . . 43M
Executive Director: **REV. ROBERT C. NEWBOLD**, 2212 Post Road, Warwick 02886
Coordinator of Girls' Athletics: Alice Sullivan
Publication: Mimeographed Bulletin Monthly Meeting: Third Monday
Phones: 401/738-0530

SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE (1947) .... 197 . . . 174M
Executive Director: **H. A. (PETE) AYOUB,** (P.O. Box 153 [29202], Room 408, Carolina Coliseum, University of South Carolina, Columbia 29208
Assistant Executive Director: Patricia Mack
Assistant Executive Director: Ronnie Matthews
Publication: Bulletin Annual Meeting: April
Other full-time office employees: 4 **Phone: 803/777-3116**
FAX: 803/777-2642

SOUTH DAKOTA HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1923) ...... 199 . . . 42M
Executive Secretary: **MARLYN GOLDHAMMER,** (P.O. Box 1217), 204 N. Euclid, Pierre 57501
Assistant Executive Secretary: Ruth Rehn
Assistant Executive Secretary: Kenneth Pickering
Assistant Executive Secretary: Bernie C. Stocking
Publication: Bulletin Annual Meeting: April
Other full-time office employees: 4 **Phone: 605/224-9261**
FAX: 605/224-9262

TENNESSEE SECONDARY SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1925) ... 337 . . . 308M
Executive Director: **RONNIE CARTER**, 3333 Lebanon Road, Hermitage 37076
Assistant Executive Director: Bob Baldridge
Assistant Executive Director: Gene Beck
Administrative Assistant: Dot Davis
Administrative Assistant: Teresa Hoover
Administrative Assistant: Marcia Paulsen
Publication: TSSAA News Annual Meeting: November **Phone: 615/889-6740**
Other full-time office employees: 3 **FAX: 615/889-0544**

TEXAS UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE (1969) .... 1,178 . . . 811M
Director: **BAILEY M. MARSHALL,** (P.O. Box 8028[78713]), 2622 Wichita Street, Austin 78705
Assistant Director and Athletic Director: William D. Farney
Assistant to Director: Bonnie Northcutt
Assistant to Director: B. J. Stamps
Assistant Athletic Director: Gina Mazzolini
Assistant Athletic Director: Bob Young
Academic Director: Janet Wiman
Drama Director: Lynn Murray
Journalism Director: Bobby Hawthorne
Public Information Officer: Peter Contreras
Music Director: Richard Floyd
Speech & Debate Director: Treva Dayton
Publication: Leaguer Council Meeting: October **Phone: 512/471-5883**
Other full-time office employees: 21 **FAX: 512/471-5908**

UTAH HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1927) .... **104 . . . 103M**
Executive Director: **GLEN L. BEERE,** 199 East 7200 South, Midvale 84047
Assistant Director: David L. Wilkey
Associate Director/Arbiter: Dee L. Burton
Publication: UHSAA Handbook Annual Meeting: As called
Other full-time office employees: 1 **Phone: 801/566-0681**
FAX: 801/561-4579

VERMONT HEADMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, INC. (1945) .... **78 . . . 29M**
Executive Director: **W. SCOTT BLANCHARD,** (P.O. Box 128), Two Prospect Street, Montpelier 05601-0128
Assistant Executive Director: Robert A. Withey
Administrative Assistant: Mrs. Marie Clough
Publication: The Quarterly Meetings: November, April, May
Other full-time office employees: 1 **Phones: 802/229-0547-8**

VIRGINIA HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE (1948) .... **281 . . . 280M**
Executive Director: **EARL S. GILLESPIE,** 1642 State Farm Blvd., Charlottesville 22901
Program Supervisor: Claudia L. Dodson
Program Supervisor: Larry Johnson
Program Supervisor: Ken Tilley
Publication: Leaguer Meetings: October and March **Phone: 804/977-8475**
Other full-time office employees: 5 **FAX: 804/977-5943**

WASHINGTON INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1936) ... **365 . . . 193M**
Executive Director: **CLIFF A. GILLIES,** 4211 W. Lake Sammamish Blvd., S.E., Bellevue 98008
Associate Executive Director: Ralph S. Bayard
Assistant Executive Director: Cindy Adsit
Assistant Executive Director: Don Bagnall
Publication: The Washington Interscholastic Meetings: October and April
Other full-time office employees: 6 **Phone: 206/746-7102**
FAX: 206/747-WIAA

WEST VIRGINIA SECONDARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES COMMISSION (1925) 159 . . . 93M
Executive Secretary: **JIM HAMRICK,** Rt. 9, Box 76, Parkersburg 26101
Assistant Executive Secretary: Warren L. Carter
Administrative Assistant: Janet A. Pannett
Publication: The Interscholastic Annual Meeting: April **Phone: 304/485-5494**
Other full-time office employees: 4 **FAX: 304/428-5431**

WISCONSIN INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1920) ...... **423 . . . 232M**
Executive Director: **DOUGLAS E. CHICKERING,** (P.O. Box 267), 41 Park Ridge Drive, Stevens Point 54481
Associate Director: Matt Otte
Assistant Director: Don Herrmann
Assistant Director: Karen Kuhn
Assistant Director: Frank McCormick
Director of Office Services: Joe Jones
Publication: WIAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: April-May
Other full-time office employees: 14 **Phone: 715/344-8580**
FAX: 715/344-4241

WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1936) . . . . **72 . . . 26M**

Commissioner: **MIKE COLBRESE,** 731 E. 2nd Street, Casper 82601
Office Manager: Kim Larson
Publication: WHSAA Newsletter **Phone: 307/577-0614**
Other full-time office employees: 2 **FAX: 307/577-0637**

CANADIAN SCHOOL SPORTS FEDERATION (1967)

President: **GARTH TURTLE,** 10 Kenmore, Three Oakf Senior High School,
Summerside, P.E.I., CIN 4C9
Annual General Meeting: October **Phones: 709/282-6838**

CANADA: ALBERTA SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1968) . . . . . . **290 . . . 102M**

Executive Director: **APRIL RUKUS,** 11759 Groat Road,
Edmonton, Alberta, T5M 3K6
Publication: A.S.A.A. Monthly Newsletter, Annual Handbook and Yearbook
Semi-Annual Meetings: May and October **Phone: 403/453-8670**
FAX: 403/453-8553

CANADA: BC SCHOOL SPORTS (1969) . . . . **350 . . . 150M**

Executive Director: **GAY GALE,** #330 - 1367 West Broadway, Vancouver,
British Columbia V6H 4A9
Publications: Bi-Monthly Bulletin, Annual Handbook Meetings: May, October
Other full-time office employees: 3 **Phone: 604/737-3066**

CANADA: MANITOBA HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION INC. (1962) . . . . **163 . . . 57M**

Executive Director: **MORRIS GLIMCHER,** 200 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 4M2
Assistant to Executive Director: Tim Fergus
Secretary: Jill Warren
Publication: M.H.S.A.A., INC. ''PACER'' (Bi-Monthly) Annual Meeting: June
Phones: 204/985-4225
985-4226
FAX: 204/985-4224

CANADA: NEW BRUNSWICK INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1943) . . . . **67 . . . 17M**

Executive Director: **W.S. RITCHIE,** Department of Education, (P.O. Box 804), Fredericton,
New Brunswick E3B 5B4
Publication: NBIAA Bulletin Meetings: November, April, June **Phone: 506/453-2770**

CANADA: NEWFOUNDLAND-LABRADOR HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC FEDERATION (1972) . . . . **180 . . . 18M**

Executive Director: **KAREN KEOUGH,** Provincial Recreation Centre, Bldg. 25,
Torbay Airport, St. John's Newfoundland A1C 5T7
Executive Assistant: Susan Rose
Publication: Bi-monthly Newsletter Meetings: August, November, February, May
Phone: 709/576-2795

CANADA: NOVA SCOTIA SCHOOL ATHLETIC FEDERATION (1952) . . . . . . 167 . . . 30M

Executive Director: **RON O'FLAHERTY,** (P.O. Box 3010-S), 5516 Spring Garden Road,
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J3G6
Publication: NSSAF Bulletin Meetings: September, October, February, April
Phone: 902/425-5450
FAX: 902/425-5606

CANADA: ONTARIO FEDERATION OF SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS (1948) . . . . 779 . . . 613M

Executive Director: **ANDY GIBSON,** 255 Yorkland Blvd., Suite 213, Willowdale, Ontario M2J1S3
Assistant to the Executive Director: Diana Ranken
Publication: The OFSAA Bulletin Meetings: November, April, June
Phone: 416/494-0022

CANADA: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1964) 11 . . . 6M

Executive Secretary: **LYALL HUGGAN,** Physical Education Consultant,
(P.O. Box 2000), Department of Education, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island, C1A 7N8 **Phone: 902/368-4600**

CANADA: QUEBEC STUDENT SPORT FEDERATION (1990) . . . . 740 . . . 450M

Director General: **CLAUDE PARENT**
Director of High School Sector: Jacques Baril, 4545 Avenue
Pierre-de-Coubertin, C.P. 1000, Succursale M, Montreal, Quebec H1V 3R2
Publication: Fose En Action General Assembly: June
Meetings: September, November, January, March, June
Phone: 514/252-3300
FAX: 514/252-3172

CANADA: SASKATCHEWAN HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1953) . . . . 344 . . . 61M

Executive Director: **BRYAN MATEHSON** # 16-395 Park St.,
Regina, Saskatchewan S4N 5B2
Assistant Executive Director: Larry Lafrentz
Publication: Monthly Bulletin Annual Meeting: June **Phone: 306/721-2151**
FAX: 306/721-2659

PHILIPPINE SECONDARY SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1974) . . . . 5 . . . 4M

Executive Secretary: **JOHN J. STAUFFER,** George Dewey High School, USNS Box 70,
FPO San Francisco, California 96651

ST. CROIX INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Administrator: **PEGGI S. MORRIS,** P.O. Box 513, Christiansted,
St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands 00821 **Phone: 809/773-1520**
Chairman: Terrell Henderson, Alfredo Andrews School, 21-23 Hospital St.,
Dept. of Education, Christianstead, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands 00820
Phone: 809/778-1925

ST. THOMAS-ST. JOHN INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Chairman: **WILLIAM I. FRETT,** P.O. Box 11102, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands 00801

FORMER STATE ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

ALABAMA	Sellers Stough (part time)	1925-48
	Cliff Harper	1948-66
	Herman L. Scott	1966-90
ALASKA	J. E. Danielson	1957-60
	Joe Montgomery	1960-65
	Les Wells	1965-71
	Rick Arndt	1971-75
	Ed Frandsen	1976
	Les Wells	1977-81
ARIZONA	E. A. Row (part time)	1925-51
	Don F. Stone (part time)	1951-64
	H. A. Hendrickson	1964-76
	Tony Komadina	1976-87
ARKANSAS	J. M. ''Johnie'' Burnett	1946-74
	Lee Cassady	1974-84
CALIFORNIA	E. W. Barnhart (temporary)	1914-15
	C. L. Biedenbach	1915-37
	A. B. Ingham	1937-55
	William Russell	1955-80
COLORADO	John C. Casey	1921-26
	R. W. Truscott	1926-48
	Glenn T. Wilson	1948-66
	Ray C. Ball, Jr.	1966-86
	Ray Plutko	1986-90
CONNECTICUT	John T. Daly	1969-88
DELAWARE	George W. Ayars (part time)	1945-70
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Hardy L. Pearce	1958-71
	Otto T. Jordan	1972-87
FLORIDA	W. H. Cassels	1927-33
	F. W. Buchholz	1933-36
	Lafayette Golden	1936-63
	Floyd E. Lay	1963-80
GEORGIA	Sam F. Burke	1947-75
HAWAII	K. Fossum	1954-68
	Thomas Kiyosaki	1968-78
IDAHO	John I. Hillman (part time)	1928-36
	Ed Grider	1936-65
	Homer Williams	1965-74
	Richard A. Stickle	1974-87
	Myrna Johns	1987-88

ILLINOIS	Charles W. Whitten	1922-42
	Albert Willis	1942-68
	Harry Fitzhugh	1968-78
INDIANA	J. T. Giles	1906-12
	Isaac E. Neff	1913
	Arthur L. Trester	1913-44
	Morris E. McCarty (acting)	1944
	L. V. Phillips	1945-62
	Phil N. Askew	1962-76
	Ward E. Brown	1976-83
IOWA	George E. Brown	1927-40
	Lyle T. Quinn	1941-67
KANSAS	E. A. Thomas	1927-57
	C. H. Kopelk	1957-62
	Brice B. Durbin	1962-76
KENTUCKY	Theo A. Sanford (part time)	1937-47
	Theo A. Sanford	1947-72
	Joe Billy Mansfield	1972-75
LOUISIANA	T. H. "Muddy" Waters	1953-71
	Frank Spruiell	1971-83
MAINE	Clarence B. Quimby (part time)	1921-22
	Josiah A. Taylor (part time)	1922-29
	Harrison C. Lyseth (part time)	1929-42
	Earl Hutchinson (part time)	1942-48
	Philip A. Annas (part time)	1948-54
	Joseph J. Devitt (part time)	1954-67
	Raymond W. Farnham	1967-74
	Horace O. McGowan	1974-84
MARYLAND	Herbert R. Steiner	1946-70
	Paul Rusko	1970-71
	John Molesworth	1971-81
MASSACHUSETTS	Frederick H. Pierce	1962-68
	George Higginbottom	1968-69
	Bertram H. Holland	1969-79
MICHIGAN	A. W. Thompson (part time)	1924-31
	Charles E. Forsythe	1931-68
	Julian Smith (temporary)	1943-44
	Allen W. Bush	1968-78
	Vern L. Norris	1978-86

MINNESOTA	O. E. Smith	1925-42
	H. R. Peterson	1942-58
	B. H. Hill	1959-70
	Murrae N. Freng	1970-85
	Orval J. Bies	1985-87
MISSISSIPPI	W. B. Bill Kenna	1949-58
	W. D. "Webb" Allen	1958-68
	M. P. Dick Smith	1968-79
	H. T. Drake (interim)	1979
MISSOURI	Carl Burris (part time)	1926-48
	T. L. Noel	1948-56
	Irvin A. Keller	1956-77
MONTANA	G. A. Ketcham (part time)	1921-26
	R. H. Wollin (part time)	1927-51
	R. Rex Dalley	1951-77
NEBRASKA	Walter I. Black	1929-34
	O. L. Webb	1934-56
	C. C. Thompson	1956-70
	Leslie T. Chamberlin	1970-76
NEVADA	George McCracken (part time)	1934-40
	Don Robertson (part time)	1940-54
	Chester Davis (part time)	1954-58
	Elbert Edwards (part time)	1958-63
	Tod Carlini (part time)	1963-71
	Robert Lunt (part time)	1971-74
	Bert L. Cooper	1974-89
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Ken Bean (part time)	1947-52
	Robert Eddy	1953-58
	Walter Smith	1958-84
NEW JERSEY	Walter E. Short (part time)	1918-47
	Walter E. Short	1948-58
	Norman Mansfield (interim)	1958-60
	James G. Growney	1960-81
NEW MEXICO	Morris Ward	1950-52
	U. G. Montgomery	1952-74
	James Olde	1974-86
NEW YORK	Elmer K. Smith	1923-25
	Everett T. Grout	1925-29
	Frederick R. Wegner	1929-42
	John K. Archer	1942-75
	Alton B. Doyle	1975-90

NORTH CAROLINA	E. R. Rankin	1945-49
	C. E. Mcintosh	1943-47
	L. J. Perry	1948-66
	S. F. Terrell	1967-84
NORTH DAKOTA	Earl Abrahamson (part time)	1945-49
	Earl Abrahamson	1949-65
	F. U. Smith	1965-80
	Bruce Anderson	1980-88
OHIO	H. R. Townsend	1925-44
	Harold Emswiler	1944-58
	W. J. McConnell	1958-63
	Paul E. Landis	1963-69
	Harold A. Meyer	1969-77
	George D. Bates	1977-80
	Richard L. Armstrong	1980-90
OKLAHOMA	Lee K. Anderson	1927-67
	Leo K. Higbie	1967-73
	Claud E. White	1973-88
	Ivan Evans (interim)	1988
OREGON	John L. Gary (part time)	1930-37
	Troy D. Walker	1937-42
	Thomas A. Pigoti	1942-59
	A. Oden Hawes	1959-75
	Edward J. Ryan	1975-84
PENNSYLVANIA	Edmund J. Wicht	1929-51
	Mark N. Funk	1952-66
	Theodore R. Wagner, Jr.	1967-75
	I. Charles McCullough	1976-80
	E. Jerry Brooks (part time)	1980
RHODE ISLAND	None	
SOUTH CAROLINA	Ernest W. Stokes	1948-54
	Lawrence B. Graves	1954-80
	Jim Pinkerton	1980-86
SOUTH DAKOTA	R. E. Rawlins	1915-37
	R. M. "Bus" Walseth	1937-70
	Dave Evans	1970-77
	Clar Lilevjen	1977-79

TENNESSEE	A. F. Bridges	1946-72
	Gill A. Gideon	1972-86
TEXAS	Dr. E. D. Shorter	1910-22
	Dr. Roy Bedicher	1922-48
	Rodney Kidd	1948-68
	Dr. Rhea H. Williams	1968-77
UTAH	Horace H. Rose	1948-73
	J. Marion Tree	1973-87
VERMONT	Robert Pierce, Jr.	1964-75
	Richard H. Breen	1975-85
VIRGINIA	Walter C. Chapman (part time)	1925-29
	Charles H. Kauffman (part time)	1929-42
	J. N. G. Finley (part time)	1942-43
	Mrs. Mary H. Spalding (acting)	1943-45
	Richard R. Fletcher	1945-50
	Howard R. Richardson	1950-57
	William C. Pace	1957-85
WASHINGTON	Henry DeYoung	1950-63
	Henry E. Rybus	1963-82
WEST VIRGINIA	William R. Fugitt	1946-59
	W. Gordon Eismon	1959-75
	Sam Williams	1975-85
	Bill Hanlin	1985-89
WISCONSIN	P. F. Neverman	1924-51
	Clifford B. Fagan	1951-57
	John Roberts	1957-85
WYOMING	O. M. Thompson	1929-50
	S. R. Clark	1950-51
	James F. Jiacoletti	1951-60
	Richard Schafer	1960-67
	Robert Cook	1967-73
	William T. Sullins	1973-86
	Paul R. Martin, Jr.	1986-87

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	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996
1	7/2—7/7	7/8—7/13	7/6—7/11	7/5—7/10	7/4—7/9	7/3—7/8
2	7/9—7/14	7/15—7/20	7/13—7/18	7/12—7/17	7/11—7/16	7/10—7/15
3	7/16—7/21	7/22—7/27	7/20—7/25	7/19—7/24	7/18—7/23	7/17—7/22
4	7/23—7/28	7/29—8/3	7/27—8/1	7/26—7/31	7/25—7/30	7/24—7/29
5	7/30—8/4	8/5—8/10	8/3—8/8	8/2—8/7	8/1—8/6	7/31—8/5
6	8/6—8/11	8/12—8/17	8/10—8/15	8/9—8/14	8/8—8/13	8/7—8/12
7	8/13—8/18	8/19—8/24	8/17—8/22	8/16—8/21	8/15—8/20	8/14—8/19
8	8/20—8/25	8/26—8/31	8/24—8/29	8/23—8/28	8/22—8/27	8/21—8/26
9	8/27—9/1	9/2—9/7	8/31—9/5	8/30—9/4	8/29—9/3	8/28—9/2
10	9/3—9/8	9/9—9/14	9/7—9/12	9/6—9/11	9/5—9/10	9/4—9/9
11	9/10—9/15	9/16—9/21	9/14—9/19	9/13—9/18	9/12—9/17	9/11—9/16
12	9/17—9/22	9/23—9/28	9/21—9/26	9/20—9/25	9/19—9/24	9/18—9/23
13	9/24—9/29	9/30—10/5	9/28—10/3	9/27—10/2	9/26—10/1	9/25—9/30
14	10/1—10/6	10/7—10/12	10/5—10/10	10/4—10/9	10/3—10/8	10/2—10/7
15	10/8—10/13	10/14—10/19	10/12—10/17	10/11—10/16	10/10—10/15	10/9—10/14
16	10/15—10/20	10/21—10/26	10/19—10/24	10/18—10/23	10/17—10/22	10/16—10/21
17	10/22—10/27	10/28—11/2	10/26—10/31	10/25—10/30	10/24—10/29	10/23—10/28
18	10/29—11/3	11/4—11/9	11/2—11/7	11/1—11/6	10/31—11/5	10/30—11/4
19	11/5—11/10	11/11—11/16	11/9—11/14	11/8—11/13	11/7—11/12	11/6—11/11
20	11/12—11/17	11/18—11/23	11/16—11/21	11/15—11/20	11/14—11/19	11/13—11/18
21	11/19—11/24	11/25—11/30	11/23—11/28	11/22—11/27	11/21—11/26	11/20—11/25
22	11/26—12/1	12/2—12/7	11/30—12/5	11/29—12/4	11/28—12/3	11/27—12/2
23	12/3—12/8	12/9—12/14	12/7—12/12	12/6—12/11	12/5—12/10	12/4—12/9
24	12/10—12/15	12/16—12/21	12/14—12/19	12/13—12/18	12/12—12/17	12/11—12/16

25	12/17—12/22	12/23—12/28	12/21—12/26	12/20—12/25	12/19—12/24	12/18—12/23
26	12/24—12/29	12/30—1/4	12/28—1/2	12/27—1/1	12/26—12/31	12/25—12/30
27	12/31—1/5	1/6—1/11	1/4—1/9	1/3—1/8	1/2—1/7	1/1—1/6
28	1/7—1/12	1/13—1/18	1/11—1/16	1/10—1/15	1/9—1/14	1/8—1/13
29	1/14—1/19	1/20—1/25	1/18—1/23	1/17—1/22	1/16—1/21	1/15—1/20
30	1/21—1/26	1/27—2/1	1/25—1/30	1/24—1/29	1/23—1/28	1/22—1/27
31	1/28—2/2	2/3—2/8	2/1—2/6	1/31—2/5	1/30—2/4	1/29—2/3
32	2/4—2/9	2/10—2/15	2/8—2/13	2/7—2/12	2/6—2/11	2/5—2/10
33	2/11—2/16	2/17—2/22	2/15—2/20	2/14—2/19	2/13—2/18	2/12—2/17
34	2/18—2/23	2/24—2/29	2/22—2/27	2/21—2/26	2/20—2/25	2/19—2/24
35	2/25—3/2	3/2—3/7	3/1—3/6	2/28—3/5	2/27—3/4	2/26—3/2
36	3/4—3/9	3/9—3/14	3/8—3/13	3/7—3/12	3/6—3/11	3/4—3/9
37	3/11—3/16	3/16—3/21	3/15—3/20	3/14—3/19	3/13—3/18	3/11—3/16
38	3/18—3/23	3/23—3/28	3/22—3/27	3/21—3/26	3/20—3/25	3/18—3/23
39	3/25—3/30	3/30—4/4	3/29—4/3	3/28—4/2	3/27—4/1	3/25—3/30
40	*4/1—4/6	4/6—4/11	4/5—4/10	*4/4—4/9	4/3—4/8	4/1—4/6
41	4/8—4/13	4/13—4/18	*4/12—4/17	4/11—4/16	4/10—4/15	*4/8—4/13
42	4/15—4/20	*4/20—4/25	4/19—4/24	4/18—4/23	*4/17—4/22	4/15—4/20
43	4/22—4/27	4/27—5/2	4/26—5/1	4/25—4/30	4/24—4/29	4/22—4/27
44	4/29—5/4	5/4—5/9	5/3—5/8	5/2—5/7	5/1—5/6	4/29—5/4
45	5/6—5/11	5/11—5/16	5/10—5/15	5/9—5/14	5/8—5/13	5/6—5/11
46	5/13—5/18	5/18—5/23	5/17—5/22	5/16—5/21	5/15—5/20	5/13—5/18
47	5/20—5/25	5/25—5/30	5/24—5/29	5/23—5/28	5/22—5/27	5/20—5/25
48	5/27—6/1	6/1—6/6	5/31—6/5	5/30—6/4	5/29—6/3	5/27—6/1
49	6/3—6/8	6/8—6/13	6/7—6/12	6/6—6/11	6/5—6/10	6/3—6/8
50	6/10—6/15	6/15—6/20	6/14—6/19	6/13—6/18	6/12—6/17	6/10—6/15
51	6/17—6/22	6/22—6/27	6/21—6/26	6/20—6/25	6/19—6/24	6/17—6/22
52	6/24—6/29	6/29—7/4	6/28—7/3	6/27—7/2	6/26—7/1	6/24—6/29

* Easter Sunday precedes Monday of this week

NATIONAL FEDERATION PUBLICATIONS

Prices effective April 1, 1990 - April 1, 1991

RULES PUBLICATIONS

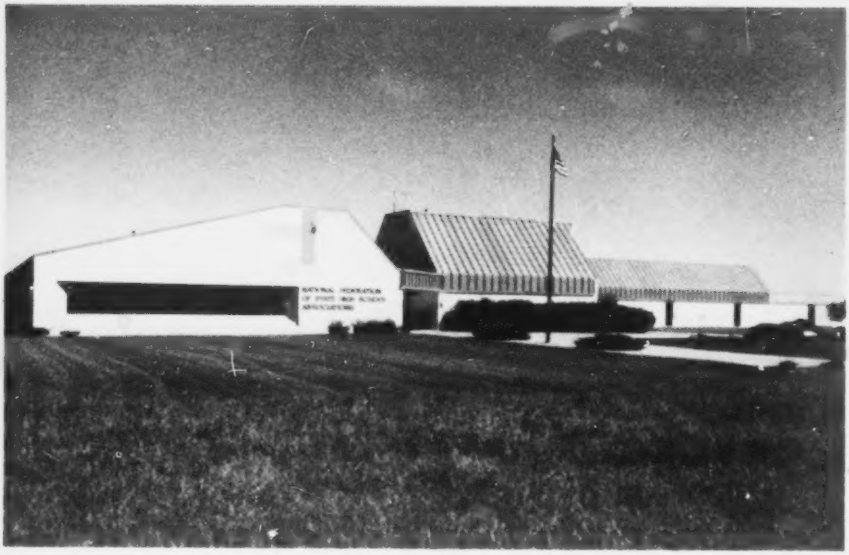
Baseball Rules Book	2.75
Baseball Case Book	2.75
Baseball Umpires Manual (1991 & 1992)	2.75
Basketball Rules Book	2.75
Basketball Case Book	2.75
Basketball Simplified & Illustrated Rules	2.75
Basketball Officials Manual (1989-91)	2.75
Basketball Handbook (1990-92)	2.75
Field Hockey Rules Book	2.75
Football Rules Book	2.75
Football Case Book	2.75
Football Simplified & Illustrated Rules	2.75
Football Handbook (1989 & 1990)	2.75
Football Officials Manual (1990 & 1991)	2.75
Girls Gymnastics Rules Book & Manual	3.00
Boys Gymnastics Rules Book (1989-91)	3.00
Ice Hockey Rules Book	2.75
Soccer Rules Book	2.75
Softball Rules Book	2.75
Softball Case Book & Umpires Manual (1990 & 1991)	2.75
Spirit Rules Book	2.75
Swimming, Diving & Water Polo Rules Book	2.75
Track & Field Rules Book	2.75
Track & Field Case Book (1990 & 1991)	2.75
Track & Field Manual (1991 & 1992)	2.75
Volleyball Rules Book	2.75
Volleyball Case Book & Manual (1990-92)	2.75
Wrestling Rules Book	2.75
Wrestling Case Book & Manual (1990-92)	2.75

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

High School Sports Record Book	3.95
National Federation Handbook	2.25
Let's Make It Official	2.00
Twentieth Proceedings of Annual Conference of Directors of Athletics	2.00
5-100 Copies	.50
101 or more Copies	.30
National Federation NEWS Binder	7.50
Track Construction Manual	9.50

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTS ITEMS

Rules Interpretations: Baseball, Basketball, Football, Girls Gymnastics, Soccer, Softball, Swimming & Diving, Track and Field, Volleyball and Wrestling	30¢ ea.
Basketball Instructions/Scorers & Timers	30¢ ea.
Signal Charts: Basketball, Football, Soccer, Volleyball and Wrestling	30¢ ea.
Meeting Folders: Football, Basketball, Volleyball & Wrestling	50¢ ea.
Scorebooks: Basketball, Swimming & Diving, Cross Country, Soccer, Track & Field, Gymnastics, Volleyball, Wrestling and Field Hockey	4.00
Scorebooks: Baseball-Softball	3.50
Diving Scoresheets (pad of 100)	4.50
Volleyball Team Rosters & Lineup Sheets (pads of 100)	4.50
Baseball Lineup Sheets-3 Part NCR (sets/100)	4.50
Wrestling Tournament Match Cards (sets/100)	4.50
Flipping Coin	1.50
Competitors Numbers (Track, Gymnastics and Cross Country) — Waterproof, nontearable, black numbers with the following backgrounds: White, Red Tint, Blue Tint, Green Tint, Yellow Tint. Numbers are 1-1000 sold in sets of 100	1-5 sets 11.50/set 6-24 sets 11.00/set 25 or more 10.50/set



NATIONAL FEDERATION HEADQUARTERS

Until July of 1971, the headquarters of the National Federation were in rental facilities in Chicago. In 1971, the Federation staff moved into a specially designed and constructed building in Elgin, Illinois, 30 miles west of O'Hare International Airport. But growth of services and staff continued; and on April 6, 1978, ground was broken for the National Federation's new 33,000 square foot headquarters facility near Kansas City International Airport. That facility was completed on May 1, 1979. A new 6500 square foot storage addition was completed in December, 1988. The building holds administrative offices, meeting rooms and the largest athletic printing operation in the world.

GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP OUR #1 PRIORITY

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OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS
11724 Plaza Circle, P.O. Box 20626
Kansas City, MO 64195